BALTIMORE & OHIO. from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmor House, Grand d Depot (Exposition Building). | Leave. | Arrive. SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. | Leave. | Arrive.

7:35 a m * 7:40 p m ## 8:40 a m ## 7:40 p m ## 8:40 a m ## 7:40 p m ## 7:40 p m ## 8:40 a m ## 7:40 p m ## 7:40 p m ## 8:40 a m ## 8:40 a m ## 7:40 p m ## 8:40 a m ## 8:40 a m ## 7:40 p m ## 8:40 a m ## 8:40 ag, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. meat Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) er of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side. KANKAKUE LINE.

Leave. Arrive.

adianapolis & Louisxpress. 9:40 a m * 8:00 p m
5 Express. 7 8:00 p m \$ 7:00 a m OCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RATLEGAR.
ref Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket
ce, 56 Clark-st., Sherman-House. Leave. | Arrive.

T:50 a m ** 7:25 p m **T:40 a m *T:25 p m **T:40 a m ***T:40 a & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. "Danville Route."

5. 77 Clark-st., 123 Dearborn-st., and Decoract clinton and Carroll-sts. Leave. Arrive.

THE CHICAGO TREEPINGS MONDAY DECIMERER STREETS. The Chicago Daily Tribune.

following in both Houses of Congress in support of the opinion which he expresses, and that nothing bot the shortness of the remainder of the session will prevent some important legislation as regards the National-banking intest.

E. B. W.

SENATOR GORDON'S BILL.

From Our Own Correspondens.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—Senator Gor

SENATOR OGLESBY.

THE ESTREM IN WHICH HE IS HELD IN THE SEN-ATE-A TRIBUTE FROM ONE OF HIS CONGRES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.-The Illinois

Senatorial contest attracts much attention in Washington. A friend of Senator Oglesby, in

furnishes the tribute which follows as to Gen. Oglesby's career here, and the esteem in which

he is held by his Congressional associates, of whom the writer of the little sketch that fol-

lows is one:
"As the time approaches for choosing

United States Senator from the State of Illinois, the interest in the result of the elec-

Eastern States, and especially in Washington. The rapid approach of the next Presidential election, and the vital consequences at stake in that contest to the country, make

Republicans anxious that no mistakes should be made by the party anywhere. Illinois is the

fourth State in the Union, and has nineteen

fourth State in the Union, and has nineteen members of Cobgress and twenty-one votes in the Electoral College, which facts give her substantial strength in all national political contests. The fact that she furnished her Lincoln and Grant, whose services were vital to the Republic at a time when weakness, or a want of capacity, or lack of outriotism would have been disastrous, if not utterly destructive, give her reputation and prominence throughout the country, so that any action of Illimois, national in its effects, probably attracts more attention and solicitude than that of any other State.

"There can be no disguising the fact, especially so far as Republican United States Senators are concerned, that Gov. Oglesby is their decided choice. His hold upon the good opinion of his brother-Senators is something remarkable, and perhaps unusual. All seem to entertain the hightest respect for him; and the possibility of his defeat seems to them so undeserved thab it elicits expressions of surprise and regret.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MAJ. RENO.

Special Dispaich to The Trioune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The friends of Maj. Reno here are confident that he will secure a complete vindication from the Court of Inquiry, convened to meet in Chicago Jan. 13. A

SIONAL COLLEAGUES.

VOLUME XXXIX.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Great Literary Event SEASON

Wilkie Collins' New Novel.

The Fallen Leaves.

In No. 1215 of Frank Leslie's

FIRM CHANGES.

MAX A. MEYER LEOPOLD STRAUSS ABRAHAM STRAUS

COPARTNERSHIP. SIMON, STRAUSS & CO.,

COPARTNERSHIP.

MEYER, STRAUSS & GOODMAN.

RACINE COLLEGE

Will reopen: Jan. 16, to continue to June 25. The College includes a School of Letters and a Scientisc School. There is also a Grammar School, which prepares boys for college or business. Thorough intellectual training is combined with true discipline, religious care, and high culture. Boys from 10 years old and upwards are received in the Grammar School. Special upwards are received in the Grammar School. Special care is taken of the younger boys by the Matrons. For Catalogues and other information apply to the Bev. James DE KOVEN, D.D., Racine, Wis. TO RENT.

TO RENT.

STORE AND BASEMENT No. 254 East Madison-st. (Possession Jan. 1), opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s Wholesale Store.

Inquire at SILVERMAN'S BANK. TO RENT,

FOR JOBBING OR COMMISSION, The Store and Basement, Nos. 200 and 202 Monroest. 4(x128 feet: also part of the second, fourth, and firth floors of the adjoining corner building, with heating and elevating. Apply at office in building. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS. **COOK COUNTY SUPPLIES** Sealed proposals for furnishing the various County Instituctions with all the BREAD. MSAT, and MILK resulted during the year 1870 will be received up to 2 victock p. m. stonday, Jan. 5. Proposals must be accompanied with a bond of \$1,000 to insure acceptance of contract if awarded, and the Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. For full particulars apply to E. A. Filkins, Clerk of the Board of commissions. Room 4 Criminal Court Building, to whom all proposals must be addressed.

WANTED. WANTED TO RENT.

Elevator and Feed Mill, at Chebanse, Ill. Capacity of Elevator, 20,000 bushels. Cribs for 25,000 bushels corn included. All in perfect order. Inquire of LOW BROTHERS & CO., 165 Washington, 45. NOTICE.

NOTICE.

TREASTRY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE CONFIDENCE, BY THE UTERRINOT,

WATHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1878.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the German National Bank of Chicago that the ame must be presented to Janes M. Flower, Ricciver, at Chicago, Illinois, with the legal proof thereof, wifhin three months from this date, of they will be dissillowed.

Compression of the Currency.

BUDWEISER BEER.

MAX ROMER'S,

THE DOCUMENT CORrecely, and do the work in
the best form. Hill's Manthe best form.
The bocular form.
The bo

STEVENS' PHOTOGRAPHS.

Cabinets, \$5 per doz. Cards, 1 doz. and Cabinet, \$3, worth \$5. 85 and \$7 East Madison-st., over Hershey Music Hall.

WASHINGTON.

Fears that Another Officer Has Been Killed in Louisiana.

Gen. Sherman to Call the Army of the Tennessee to Welcome Grant.

Extra Tellers to Be Employed in Dealing Out Gold Jan. 2.

Mr. Fort Thinks the National Banks Had Best Play Fair.

He Believes that They Will Be Wiped Out if They Discriminate Against Silver.

the Electoral Commission of 1877.

THE SOUTH.

of the law, the Senate can use the appropriation of the law, the Senate can use the appropriation whatever. Blaine's Tellu Carolina and Louisiana, or prominent witnesses will be summoned here. Some members are now inclined to favor bringing witnesses here, as there would be no canger of intimidation of witnesses here, but it is probable that a Sub-Committee, consisting of Teller, Cameron, Kirkwood, Bailey, and Garisad, vill immediately go to New Orleans and visit the parishes where there was violence. The Sub-Committee will return in a few days after the reassembling of Congress. Sensior Teller says that he proter has been received from United States trict-Attorney Northrup, of South Carolina

Just prior to the election of 1876 an attempt we made to purge the registration of New Orlean of many thousand franculent names, place there in the Democratic interest. Warran ware issued by the United States Commission of the every person franculently recipiers.

LEONARD.

A dispatch from New Orleans says that there is some anxiety there as to the fate of District-Attorney Leonard, who has gone to Cadoo Parish. Leonard is now charged with the prosecution of the election cases there. There is a bitter feeling against him in Caddo Parish among the Democrats, as he is charged with being the cause of all their troubles. Leonard is a native of that parish, served under the Confederate flag, and was a White-Liner, but is now an enthussatic Republicap.

FORT ON FINANCE. THE NATIONAL BANKS WILL HAVE TO SUR-RENDER—AN OPPOSITION TO THE SILVER DOLLAE WHICH THREATENS THE INTEGRITY OF THE DOUBLE STANDARD—BUSINESS OF THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.-Represent tive G. L. Fort, of Illinois, who holds a prom-ment position on the House Committee of Bank-ing and Currency, and who is himself the author of several important bills relating to silver and other finance legislation, just before leaving for home for the holidays gave me an account of the business before the Banking and Currency Competitee, and of the general outlook for financial legislation at this session.

Speaking of numerous reports that the Committee had intended to urge the passage of some bill before the recess, in order to obstruct the operations of the Resumption act, Col. Fort

"Such was never the intention of the Committee, whatever may have been the desire, during the fall, of one or two of the members of the Committee. The Committee, as a whole, however, was not disposed to press any measure whatever on the attention of the House until after the recess. Even those who at first were disposed to do so soon abandoned this notion, in view of the utter hopelessuess of such ef-

"What action is the Committee likely to take on your National-Bank bill?" "I have no doubt but that the Com will report favorably my bill to maintain and

"I have no doubt but that the Committee will report favorably my bill to maintain and enforce the legal-tender quality of the silver dollar, as soon as Congress shall reconvene after the bolidays. If my bill should not be reported, some bill embodying its essential provisions undoubtedly will be, and such a bill will certainly pass the House as soon as it can be reacced in the regular order."

"How does the Committee seem to stand disposed towards your own bill?"

"I believe that three-fourths of our Committee are in favor of my bill relative to National banks. There is, however, no disposition on my part, or on the part of the Committee, to harass or to unnecessarily burden the National banks. But it cannot be forgotten that these institutions are the creatures of the Government, and they exist, in part, upon its bounty, and are dependent for their profits upon its continued subsidy. They are not above the laws more than any citizen or corporation, and they should respect the laws, and be compelled to obey them in spirit as well as in letter. If they do not and will not do this, the handwriting will soon be seen on the wall, and popular opinion will pronounce the ancient judgment: 'Men, Mene, Texel, Upharsin'—'Thou hast been weighed in the balance and found wanting.'"

"Do you find that the National banks generally agree with the position of the New-York banks as regards the sliver dollar!"

"Certainly not. I am glad to find that the National banks in the West generally do not approve or sustain the action of the New-York banks in their discrimination against silver. I have received letters from officers of very many National banks. Many of these Westernbank officers say if the Eastern banks persist in their course, it will have for its effect the destruction of the National-banking asstem, and will result in winding them all up. It seems to me that the banks, should they persist in such a course, could expect nothing less."

"What seems to you to be the reason or philosophy of the

which, if not checked, will result in practically overthrowing the silver dollar as a standard dollar, and in reducing it to bullion."

"Do you see any indications of an organized resistance to the double standard,—of any attempt to crush out silver, and to elevate gold as the single standard?" to hurry back too fast, but to arrange to reach chicago in November, 1879. However, Generate expected to leave on his homeward route an. 12, traveling via fulfa. He may after isiting Casifornia and Oregon, bust in the

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1878.

immediately issue a writ for a special election to fill the vacancy in the First District, caused by the recent death of Beverly Douglas.

RESUMPTION.

Tréasurer Ghiffilan rivieules the idea that any succèssful attempt at combination can be malle by canks or brokers to interfere with resumption. He says that the Treasury is prepared to avoid that. A sufficient extra force of tellers has been provided for the Sub-Treasury in New York, to meet any demands. He does not, however, expect that legal-tenders will be presented in large quantities, as he does not think the persons who hold any considerable quantities will be willing to surrender them for presentation. Resumption will not take place, of course, until Jan. 2, as Jan. 1 was last year, by act of Congress, made a national holiday.

Energy Person.

The friends of Senator Februse here are very confident of his appointment to the Berlin Mission, and claim to have the assurances of the President to that effect. It is doubtful, however, whether the President has given any intensition to anybody.

THE OHIO GOVERNOUSHIP.

Social Disasce to the Tripions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—It is stated with much conditioned in some effects that Secretary Sherman desires to be the Republican candidate of Ohio, and that soot after resumption shall have been recognized an are stabilished fact he desires to surrender the Treasury portfolio and enter actively unbox the campaign. The objective point which Sherman, under these circumstances, could have in them would be, first the Governorship, second the Senatorship, and third the Presidenty. It has been a matter of political goasip a long time here that Sherman is the dark horse in the Presidential race.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—Uen. Sherman has received a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan stating that he had mailed his reply to Secretary Schurz with regard to the specifications called for by that officer in support of the charges of mismanagement of Indian affairs in the West.

Pactivic maillandade.

ment of the cost and expense of enforcing and continuing said system.

And the said Secretary of the Treasnry is further authorized to provide in said regulations for the issue to any manufacturer, upon proper bond and security, of the cigar-stamps he may need in his business, the box-stamps for which shall beheld by the collector until required by such manufacturer for the backing and offering for sale of his said cigars.

of as provided for by said treaty.

SEC. 2. That a sum of money equal to the amount certified by the Secretary of the Interior. In parsuance of the foregoing section, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to place to the credit of the custodian of the said trust funds, and this credit enail be administered by him as other proceeds of the saids of the Osage lands in Kansas have ocen administered under existing laws and treaties. And the credit given to the Osages in pursuance of this act, when perfected, shall be in full of all claims of said indians on account of the sales of all lands for which they receive credit under this act.

 WESTERN PENSION BILLS.
 Bills to place the following names of Western volunteer soldiers on the pension-rolls have been introduced by different Representatives: volunteer soldiers on the pension-rolls have been introduced by different Representatives:

Andrew J. Mifford, of Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois; William H. Scrioner; John Slaughter, late Captain Company F. Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteers; Alfred H. Lowe, sate First Lieutenant of Company F. Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Michael McGragel, late Captain of Company E. Ninety-third Regiment Volunteer Infantry of Indians; William B. Sarden, late private in Company C. Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers; Henry L. Winser, late private of Company E. First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; John Boulward, late private in Company E. Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers; Emanuel Klauser, sate Corporal of Company H. Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers; John P. McClanathan, late private in Company K. Thirty-seventh Regiment Iwas Carvalry; Christopher Scholl, late private in Company K. Thirty-seventh Regiment Iowa Carvalry; Christopher Scholl, late private in Company K. Seventh Regiment Iowa Carvalry; Christopher Scholl, late private in Company K. Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers; John J. Rossavett, father of Nelson J. Rossavett, father of Nelson J. Rossavett, father of Nelson J. Rossavett, Illinois; and William H. Van Tilburgh, late private in Company G. Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

FANCHON.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENCE. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—The newspape correspondent is abroad in the land. Now that the season is fairly loaugurated, now that the national life has begun at the Capital, the self, elected chronicler of events dreams of other worlds to conquer, and sends out his spectmen letters to every journal that he fondly dreams may be accessible to his allurements. Newspaper correspondence has become

standard feature of all our leading journals. It is next to the editorial page in its importance. It is one of the vital elements of journalism and it is one of the most pleasant and best-pay ing of employments when pursued under condi-

served that it elicits expressions of surprise and regret.

It is perhaps not sufficiently known in Ii-linois that, while Gov. Oglesby has not, in his first experience, put himself torward in debate, or sought to assume the part of a leader on the floor of the Senate (modestly yielding in this respect to the ambition of others), no Senator stands higher in the healthy and pure initiaence of his stainless public life; and the opinions of none in matters of houest legislation and political management reach fartner, or are more generally sought. Uniformly, when he speaks, he obtains the respectful attention of the Senate; for he always addresses that body with force, clearness, and felicity. No citizen of his State has ever been mortified by his manner or the character of his remarks.

"Free from ostentation and assumption, Gov. Oglesby has made an impression, in the one term he has been the Senate, most creditable to himself and honorable to the State. It is uncoubtedly the general opinion here that to retire him now would be a grave mistake, and one that would lessen the influence of the State in national legislation, and its proper political influence in the coming contest of 1880." The elementary requisite of a good newspaper letter is that it should have something in it,—something that people want to know, and that they are the better for knowing. The mere facility for turning graceful phrases, for stringing pretty words that make no sense," is no element of strength or of success to the newspaper correspondent. A swift apprehen-sion of the world's interests, of the relation of national movements and individual needs, is the intuitive sense that determines the successful journalist.

To the tyro in newspaper correspondence there is a good deal of experimental philosophy about it. It takes a great deal of time (and postage!) to test the measure of success. Fanchon has constructed what seems to her a very interesting newspaper letter, and the one interrogatory into which her thoughts resolve themselves is, "What journal will pay the best for this?" To this end she selects the New York

quiry, courened to meet in Chicago Jan. 13. A statement having been recently made here that Col. Weir, who commanded a company under Reno, had charged the latter with cowardice at the lattle Big Horn battle, Maj. Reno publicly declares the charge false, and that he will so prove at the Court of Inquiry.

SHERMAN TO FIX THINGS UP FOR GRANT.

Gen. Sherman is reported to have recently said, in specking of the next reunion of the Ariny of the Tennessee, that the time and place of meeting were left with him, and that he now expected to call it to meet in Chicago next November, and quiry, convened to meet in Chicago Jan. 13. A statement having been recently made here that Col. Weir, who commanded a company under Reno, had charred the latter with cowardice at the Little Bip Horn battle, Maj. Reno publicly declares the charge false, and that he will so prove at the Court of Inquiry.

SHERMAN TO FIX THINGS UP FOR GRANT.

Fanchon turns from its perusal with her enthusiasm slightly modified. But it is only a gentle disappointment, not a passionate despair and she consults her lists again. She will try Boston. That is the Alpha and the Omega of

them the facts, and they will deduce from them their own generalizations.

A GOOD NEWSTAPER CORRESPONDENT must study equally to avoid the Scylla of sensitionalism and the Charpbids of heaviness. Statements and statistics usually fail as a dead weight, while too much personal gossip is ant to degenerate into mere vacuity. There is a flee point where personality becomes an impostingness and any offense against taste. Because Parnassus has given to the world a book of poems that thrill the popular heart, must every newspaper correspondent in the land set about resurrecting elaborate details of his private life? To tell us how he was once expelled from colresurrecting elaborate details of his private life?
To tell us how he was once expelled from college on account of dissolute habits, and that his wife procured a divorce from him on the ground of incompatibility of temper? Very likely he has learned in suffering what he teaches in soing, but all that concerns the public is the best expression of himself which he gives to it in his book.

There is another rock of shipwreck that is

There is another rock of shipwreck that is PROULINELY DANGEROUS TO THE CORRESPONDERS.

Who has the genius for saying bright things. There are writers—deplorably few, we know—whose very power of brilliancy and play of wit is in danger of becoming their weakness. The dash and the sparkle are bewilderingly entertaining, and it gives a charming style. This is all good; but under this surface glow let us find the lustre of the gem of pure thought, genuine power, and delicate insight in the under currents of life. Let our charming entertainer tell us also the things we want to know. Let the setting also coatam the jewel. Effervescence is very refreshing, but it is by no means nutritions as steady diet.

This power of real, enduring worth the newspaper correspondent can only gain by close study and concentrated thought. Every year sees the rise and decline of scores of experienced newspaper correspondents, whose watering-place gossip, seaside letters, fashion letters, and Washington ictiers amuse us, perhaps, for a day, but hold nothing that is tangible or enduring. It is only the men and women of careful study, close thought, and vital experiencemen and women who ine, and who do not merely skim the surface of life—that can hold the field as successful newspaper correspondents.

LILLAN WHITING.

GOSSIP. AMERICAN WOMEN IN THE ELECTORAL COM-MISSION.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—One noticeable feature in Mrs. Fassett's picture of "The Elect-

oral Commission" is the presence of women. It of fifty years ago, which was quite content wit a few vague female figures in the background and proves that for the new Virginia the signif cance has already begun. Here, both on the floor of the Senate Chamber and in the reporters' gallery, are women,—lawyers, authors, artists, journalists. It is quite evident that when our Ship of State weathered that stormy month of February the American woman was "on

There are representative society women both of the North and the South. If one were going of the No.th and the South. If one were coing to catalogue the women in the dicture with any regard to precedence there would be a certain fitness in heading the list with the name of Mrs. Fish, who was often here called "the first lady in the land." Of course, this title belonged by popular courtesy to the lady of the White House, but a happy political accident does not always endow a woman with the social virtues and graces, and women may come and women may come may wo in Washington, but and women may go in Washington, but

THE FISH DYNASTY REIGNS ON forever. It is a noticeable patrician face, with soft, white curls, and it was the first face put

soft, white curls, and it was the first face put on the canvas.

Near by is the bright, blonde countenance of Myra Clark Gaines, whose story is too well known to bear repetition. There is Mrs. John Tyler, who came a bride to Washington so many years ago, and toward whom Mrs. Hayes exercised a graceful courtesy in inviting her to assist at her first reception.

"How grateful you must have been," I said to Mrs. Passett, the other day, "in all that wilderness of black broadcloth, for any warmth of color. No wonder you wanted to bring in the spectators."

DIXON.

The Reverend Would-Be Suicide Still De lerious, but Sure, to Recover.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 29.—The Rev. Dr. J. A.

Dixon, the would-be suicide, is pronounced ou of danger, having passed the crisis about noon to-day. Dr. J. H. Nuttall gives some items concerning his patient. The Rev. Dr. Dixon was bordering on insanity when he came to Memphis, which condition was greatly intensified by frequent appeals to the flowing-bowl. On arriving at a condition of consciousness he was surprised to know that he was in Memphis, and asked if his wife had been in to see him. He inquired if a number of persons (citizens of New Albany, Ind., whose names he called) had not thought enough of him to call to see him whea it was suppossed he was dying. Though conscious, his mind was in a patiable condition of confusion, and the strict regard he paid to the physician's instructions is evidence that when he recovers from this scrape he will never again attempt to make an angel of himself with drugs. The full report of the scandal, including the passionate letters written by his mamorata, published in the Appart this morning, has attracted a great deal of sympathy for the reverend gentiems an this community. The prevailing opinion is that he was more sinned against than sinning. Dr. Nuttall is of opinion that his early recovery is a sure thing. of danger, having passed the crisis about noon

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 29. Joseph Stevens, the oldest settler of Macon County, died in Wheatoldest settler of Macon County, died in Whent-land Township last night aged 70 years 9 months and 21 days. He came here with his father fifty-seven years ago. He married twice. He leaves a wife and three children,—Francis M, now in Missouri, James M, and Cyrus, both in Kansas, and William Henry, living in this county.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—Mrs. M. B. Horn, wife of the city prison-keeper, was this morning found dead shortly after she had arisen to supernitend the housework. Apparently she had enjoyed excellent health, and had within half an hour remarked that she was feeling better than usual. A Coroner's jury was summoned and returned a verdict of heart-disease. Deceased was a very large woman, and probably nearly 50 years old.

Baccial Dispatch to The Tribuna. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Dec. 29.—F. E. Fillmore, editor

of the Graph'c, and a highly-esteemed young man of this city, died last night after less than a week's illness. He was married only last September,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 29.—Capt. Johnston, an old commander in the service of the
Pacific Coast Steamship Company, who was to
have gone East at an early day to bring the new
steamer State of California out here, died to-

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW ORLEAMS, Dec. 29.—Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, Surreon-General Woodworth, and Samuel A. Greer, of the National Yellow-Fever Commission, have arrived; also Senators Lamar of Mississippi and Eustis of Louisiana. Senator Kellogz, of Louisiana, is expected to arrive to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—The Yellow-Fever Relief Committee of Cincinnati has completed its report of the contributions of this city to the sufferers in the South during the late epidemic. The total, exclusive of the independent contributions of the Catholic Church, was \$69,778.98.

THE CINCINNATI EMBARRASSMENT.

color. No wonder you wanted to bring in the speciators."

"Well, I was glad," she said. "I was particularly grateful to Mrs. Randall Gibson for wearing that garnet silk when she gave me a sitting."

I looked at the garnet bonnet. It was backgrounded by Gen. Logan's brunette beauty. It was very becoming. Gen. Logan should always wear a garnet bonnet.

Mrs. Fassett has been criticised for not giving a full front view of the fifteen men on the Judges' bench. Instead of going so, she chose a point of view which included the spectators,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

has been attached. All bills are left unosti, amounting in all to \$150. The Spos of Temperance are greatly actuated over the matter, it being the general topic of conversation.

ARREST.

Special Dispates to The Tribuns.

Milwaukes, Dec. 29.—Deputy United States
Marshal Simpson, with the assistance of the
Sheriff of Marquette County, brought to this
city early this morning John Rice, Samuel Billings, and Kendrick Billings, residents of Packwankee, Wis., who stand charged with uttering
counterfeit money.

BURGLARY.

Bread Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DEKALD, Ill., Dec. 29.—The store of George W. Smiley, of Malta, was broken into last night, and about \$500 worth of silverware, knives, and revolvers was taken. An entrance was effected through a window in the rear. The burglars have not yet been captured.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Tenuessee, the Ohio Valley, and the Lower-Lake region, falling bacometer, southwest winds, warmer, cloudy weather, with snow, followed in western portions by cloudy, westerly winds, rising barometer, and clearing

Weather.
For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri
Valleys and the Upper-Lake Region, west to
southwest winds, rising barometer, colder Lower Lakes.

The rivers will generally fall.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Grand
Haven, Milwaukee, and Ludington.

Local OBSETVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.

Time. | Bar. Thr Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | Sn. | Weather 655 a. m. 30, 124 13 88 8. W. 2 ... Cloudy.
11:18 a. m. 30, 144 20 81 8. W. 3 ... Cloudy.
2:00 p. m. 30, 085 23 88 8. W. 3 ... Cloudy.
3:635 p. m. 30, 086 25 88 8. W. 3 ... Cloudy.
3:635 p. m. 30, 168 20 88 8. W. 3 ... Cloudy.
3:600 p. m. 30, 168 20 88 8. W. 3 ... Cloudy.
10:18 p. m. 30, 108 19 85 8. W. 1 ... 1 01 Clear. Maximum. 23: minimim. 8.

ORIGINA. Dec. 29-10:18 p.m.

Stations. | Bar. | Zhr. | Wind. | Hain | Weather

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
New York, Dec. 29.—Arrived, the Oder, from

HALIPAX, Dec. 29.-Arrived, the Polynesian,

from Liverpool.

New Orleans, Dec. 29.—Sailed, the steam-ship Fire Queen, for Liverpool.

Haves, Dec. 29.—Arrived, the Amerique, from New York.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 29.—Arrived, the Lessing, from New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Arrived, the Spain, from Liverpool.

FINANCIAL

Rock Island. Ill., Dec. 29.—H. C. Nivill.
Co., dry-goods merchants, have unade an assistant; assets set down at \$4,200 in stock a book accounts; liabilities \$4,800, principally

lorida Express.... \$ 7:30 p m.\$ 7:15 a m

The Ameer on His Way to St. Petersburg to Appeal to Europe.

Report that Eighty Russian Students Were Killed or Wounded at Kieff.

Great Distress Prevailing in Switzerland, Particularly at Geneva.

AFGHANISTAN.

ENGLAND GOBBLES HER.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Standard's cor respondent with the Kuram column telegraphs that Gen. Roberts convoked the principal in-babitants of the Kuram Vailey at Peiwar and Ali Kheyl, and informed them that the Ameer's rule had passed away forever, and hencefort they must look to the Empress of India.

TAKOOB. of Vokoob Khan at Jelalabad seems doubtful. APPRAL TO BUROPE.

The Times' Calcutta dispatch says it is rumored that Shere All took with him thirty lacs of rubees, and is going to St. Petersburg to appeal

RUSSIA.

CARNAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Times' Vienna disputch says it is stated that eighty persons were killed or wounded in the recent encounter beween the militia and the students at Kieff. TARTARS.

LONDON, Dec. 29 .- The Times' Vienna dispatch says the agitation reported among the Tertars at Kasan, Russia, amounted to an open atbreak, and the first force sent against the surgents was repulsed with heavy loss.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—The Golos states hot Russia's participation in Afghan affairs will probably be confined to offering Shere Ali the usual hospitality to Royal visitors, and main-

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting on the present state of the Russian finances, states that the definitive Budget of 1877 gives an excess of expenditure over revenue amounting to 465,542,000 roubles. Deducting the extraordinary was accessed. THE NATIONAL PINANCES. the extraordinary war expenses, there remains a deficit of 35.213,000 roubles. This sum is rejuced to 32,096,000 roubles by the good offices of the reserve fund of the Ministry for Naval and Military Affairs. It is proposed to cover his deficit by what remains of the savings of orevious years, a sum amounting to 83,951,000 oubles. The Golos on this subject says:

roubles. The Golos on this subject says:

Any considerable increase of the productiveness of the public sources of revenue is in the present seconomical condition of the country impossible. The reform of the fiscal system cannot aim at an increase of revenue, it can only lead to a fairer distribution of the public burdens. The best way to restore the equilibrium of the Budget is by economy in the expenditure in such items, for instance, as buildings, subsidies, guarantees, and so on. Fromptitude is desirable. Two or three more years like 1877 and it would not be easy to set the matter right again.

years like 1877 and it would not be easy to set the matter right again.

The St. Fetersburg Borsen Zeitung delivers itself on the same question in a similar strain.

BEBLIN, Dec. 18.—The Russian infantry are being provided with spades to enable them to dig rifle-pits at a moment's notice.

GOLD-PROPUCTION.

Attention is being directed to Prof. Soetbeer's accounts of the amount of gold recently quarried and washed in Russia. According to this German scholar, the average value of the gold found in that country; has risen to 98,000,000 marks a year. This being about half the sum required for payment of interest abroad, it must in time improve the financial position of the country. It is true the figures given are difficult to prove; but Prof. Soetbeer is justly regarded as one of the most, trustworthy authorities on subjects financial and monetary.

SHIPWRECK.

A SCORR OF LIVES LOST.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 29.—The following details have been received of the loss of the steamship Emily B. Souder. A leak was discovered at 9 o'clock the morning of the 10th, and the deckload thrown overboard. At 11 the erew began throwing overboard the earge in the hold. At 5 in the evening the wind was blowing a haif-hurricane, and saving the vessel became hopeless. Four boats were got out. One was found useless. The first boat, containing the first-mate, John Christen, George &can, and five passengers, was swamped alongside. The second boat, in which were Engineer Booth, two of the crew, one baby, and several passengers, dritted away. The third boat, containing the Purser and others, also drifted clear. At 10 o'clock a life-raft was constructed, and the Captain, chief engineer, second mate, and two passengers left the vessel on it.

Of the six persons remaining, Theodore Stinert, O. A. Anderson, and one passenger left on a floating hatch, leaving two cooks and one passenger, whom it was impossible to help, as the steamer disappeared three minutes afterwards. At daybreak of the 11th Stinert and Anderson were alone with no boats nor bodies in sight, nothing but the floating cargo. The two men saved were rescued at 5 in the evening by a schooner bound to Jamaica.

now needed towards that end. It only requires a wise Government, under the protection of the Imperial House, to guide the province. The grateful people of Hosnia bray for the welfare of the Imperial House, and join with the peoples of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy in wishing long life to his Imperial and Royal Majesty.

The tenor of the address and the appearance and manner of most of the members of the Bosnian deputation were calculated to produce a very favorable impression.

THE ALBANIAN LEAGUE.

VIENNA, Dec. 13.—Intelligence received here states that the Chiefs of the Albanian League assembled at Koronitza have frustrated the plan for an understanding with the Porte, and have rejected the demand of the latter to supply a contingent of troops against the Macedonian insurgents. The League Intends acting on its defense, and demands the incorporation of all the Albanian districts into a single Province of Albania, with the right of electing its own Governor, subject only to confirmation by the Porte, and with power to appoint and dismiss officials. Another point claimed is that Albanian should be the official language. The League recommends the Sandjak of Novibazar not to enter into hostilities with the Austrian troops in the neighborhood, and has instructed its delegates in Scutari to protect the inhabitants of Podgoritza against the Montenegrins,

TAXES.

Benlin, Dec. 29.—The National Liberal Correspondence, in an article thought to foreshadow the course of the National Liberal party relative to taxation, suggests that 15,000,000 marks might be raised on petroleum.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Oldham cotton ope Patives' strike is virtually over. DEAN STANLEY.
LONDON, Dec. 29.—It is stated that Dean

ROUMANIA.

OPPOSED TO JEWS ACQUIRING REAL ESTATE.

***Apecial to London Times.**

BUCHAREST, Dec. 12.—The only business of importance discussed in the Roumanian Chambers since the opening of the present session is the pending bill forbidding the peasants to sell lands given them by the State when serfdom was abolished in the Principality. This measure is certain to be regarded as simply aimed at the Jews, unless explanations are given of its real hearing. It may be stated, once for all, that the contemplates revisiting America

DEAD.
LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Marquis of Tweeddale

SPAIN.

PINANCIAL.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—Tac Senate has passed finally the bill canceling the contract for a loan of 125,000,000 pesatas with the Spanish Colonial Bank, and slopted a bill authorizing a new loan guaranteed by Treasury bonds. The King has signed a decree dissolving the Cortes.

MONGASI.

It is reported that the final appeal of Mon-casi's counsel has been rejected.

SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Times' Geneva dis-patch reports that the new Federal tariff will be submitted to a popular vote. GREAT DISTRESS

prevails in Switzerland. There are 6,000 unemployed persons in Geneva.

is certain to be regarded as simply aimed at the Jews, unless explanations are given of its real bearing. It may be stated, once for all, that the restrictions against the Jews in Roumania were not enseted because they were Israelites in religion, but because they were and are the capitalists of the country. It is stupidly deemed degrading for the sons of the aristocracy to engage in trade of any kind. The Jews of the surrounding nations, with their usual foresighted energy, have, therefore, swarmed into Roumania, and occupied the vacancies caused by the abovementioned prejudice. The legislation against the Jews has hitherto been a struggle on the part of the landed proprietors to prevent their property from passing through their own improvidence into the hands of the capitalists, who are Israelites. The present Constitution forbids the purchase of land by Jews. When this restriction is removed in accordance with the treaty of Berlin, it is natural to expect that the capitalists will seek to avait themselves of their new privileges. Now, the lots of land held by the peasants were conferred upon them by the State upon very easy terms of payment, and the State has a right, therefore, in equity to protect those allotments and prevent their being diverted from their original purpose as homes for the peasantry. Mency is worth 12 per cent here on the best of security, and as no farming lands in any country can bear such a rate of interest, it is evident that a peasant borrowing money on his prooperty would soon lose the latter if the capitalist had the power to seize his plot of land. The measure in question is simply intended, therefore, to restrict more-lenders to mortgages on coming crops, arismals, and therefor to prevent foolish or indelent peasants from parting with the country.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 18.—The law for preventing the Roumanian peasants from selfing the lands provided for them by the State on easy terms of payment passed the Chamber of Deputies to-GREECE.

BER RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 29.—Greece has expressed to the Powers her satisfaction at the initiative taken by the Porte in appointing Commissioners to negotiate upon the frontier question. Greece into also to come to an understandary with Turkey Williams.

GIBRAUTAE, Dec 29.—The recent fatal epidemic has disappeared from Morocco.

TURKEY.

THE DEFINITIVE TREATT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28.—It is expected that a second negotiator in the discussion relative to the definitive treaty of peace with Russia will be appointed. The negotiations will begin miniediately. Russia, it is said, will not exact in immediately. Russia, it is said, will not exact in immediate settlement of indemnity, but will discept a promise of future arrangement. As BUCHARIET, Dec. IR.—The law for preventing the Roumanian peasants from selling the lands provided for them by the State on easy terms of payment passed the Chamber of Deputies to day. A similar law was enacted in 1846, when the lands in question were divided among the peasants, who were allowed thirty years to pay for the properties. During the last few years, however, the peasants, seduced by the offers of Jewish moneylenders, have been violating the provisions

about it from any quarter. At last, however, some authente intelligent the bull Trom Sofia such chesting the better of the urbining is the districts or Melenik, Djuma, and the Upper Siruma Valley; the accounts reporting a Jarge number of Bulgarians fleeing from those districts and taking refuge in Kustendil, Dubnitza, and Samakos, the three Bulgarian places near-est the frontier of Mecdonia, It may be remembered that some time ago rumura came from Sofia of the destruction by Bashi-Basouks of a number of Bulgarian villages in the Struma Valley. The information, however, being derived from those who might be supposed to be interested in accusing the Tarks, implicit reliance was not given to the news. Now, however, we are told that the isritian Consult Sofia has from personal observation confirmed the fact that about 2,00 Bulgarians have find from the Valley of the Upper Strums to Bulgarian territory, salleging that they had been driven, to dight, by Tarkish forces, of the bulk, if them consisting of Rashi-Basouks. The latter, they said, had attacked, sacked, and burnt their villages to the number of seventeen, committing also all manner of atroctities on the inhabitants. Such wholesale emigration on the part of the Bulgarian population seems to leave no doubt as to the fact that the Turks have got the upper hand in the Upper Strums Valley, and that the tide of insurrection which had been rolling down towards Seres has been successfully urged back towards the Bulgarian frontier. Satisfaccory as this must be to all those who desire the fulfilment of the Treaty of Berim and the avoidance of further compilications, such a multitudinous Bulgarian emigration is, nevertheless, a rather awkward circumstance, whether it should turn out to be merely the effect of a senseless pane like that of three years ago, which drove thousands of further compilications, such a multitudinous Bulgarian emigration is, nevertheless, a rather awkward circumstance, whether it is should turn out to be merely the effect of a senseless pane lik

his family. All the peasants who have been ejected from their homes are to be reinstated, and the money-lenders must apply to the Courts, which, after investigation, will decide upon the settlements to be made between the peasant and his creditor. The new law in question really only provides for the strict fulfillment of the previous enactment of 1846.

BIVORCE, ETC.

A bill has been introduced into the Chambers modifying the divorce laws of Roumanis. The Principality has hitherto rivaled the States in America where conductors of railway trains were said to announce twenty minutes for divorce when the frontiers were crossed.

The Romanis says that, as Romania's foreign relations are now satisfactorily established, the Government and people should apply themselves entirely to domestic reforms and improvements.

Four hundred Turkish prisoners have left here for Constantinople.

It is stated that only 1,500 Russians are now

JELLALABAD. THE WINTERING PLACE OF THE MAIN BODY OF THE ENGLISH ARMY IN APPRINISTAN. London Necs.

Jeilalabad occupies a position pearly half way from our own cantonments of Peshawur to the Capital of the Ameer. Its houses cluster upon the alluvial level a little to the south of the Cabul the alluvial level a little to the south of the Cabul River, and the town stands not quite 2,000 feet above sea level. Westward the country rises suddenly to an elevation of 5,000 feet; so that the upper portion of the valley has a rather rigorous European climate, while the lower half enjoys an almost tropical luxuriance in the warmer months of summer. Even the not simoom is not unknown. The numerous rills which flow down from the surrounding hills supply it abundantly with that great necessity of rainless India, water for irrigation; and accordingly, even when famine is pressing with terrible severity on the thirsty plains of the Punjaub and the desert reaches of Rajpootana, the Afrhana of the Jellalabad Valley are harvesting large crops of rice, and wheat, and millet, not only sufficient for their own wants, but also for exsufficient for their own wants, but also for exportation to the starving cities in the level below. Fruits are likewise largely cultivated, and mulberries in particular form a staple article of food, being dried and then ground down into a sort of meal, largely consumed by the poorer classes, and often making up the staple of their diet. Among the rich rice-fields and millet-pieces of the glen our commissariat should be able in part to recruit itself, unleas the Ameer's forces have already requisitioned all the available supplies. The central portion of the glen is, in fact, one continuous garden, thickly dotted with little villages of Hindoos or Afghans, and studded with the castles of sne'ent or modern feudal chieftains. The Hindoo sixment, everywhere a consucrable component of Afghan society, is here particularly numerous and conspicuous, for the whole valley of the Cabul River was once regarded as forming a part of India, to which as a tributary basin of the Indus watershed it naturally belongs, and it still retains many traces of this early connection. The followers of the ancient faith, who elsewhere are found only in Afghanistan as the traders and bankers among the feudal Pathan aristocracy and peasantry,—like the Jews in mediawal Europe,—here muster strong as cultivators and artisans, while in Jellaiabad viseit they actually possessa temple of their own capt. Some of these outlying Hindoo commutalities belong to the same high caste as the Rajpoots of India, but others rank with the Jets of the Punjaub, that fine race of hardy cultivators and sturdy solders, who have often fought bravely for their native Princes, and who now under a peaceable rule form the mainstay of agriculture in all the driest and most unpromising districts of the Northwest. In the Jellaiabad valeit they actually an all predatory classes upon the humble followers of the plow. Jellaiabad itself, though strategically important as the central fortress of the valley between the Khyber on the one hand and the Jurdulluck and Khoord Cabul P sufficient for their own wants, but also for ex-portation to the starving cities in the level be-

Jugdulluck and Khoord Cabul Passes on the other, is by no means a large town, judged even by an Indian standard. When our army last occupied it, in 1843, it contained only 300 houses and 2,000 inhabitants. Walls then surrounded the place, but they were battered down by Gen. Pollock after his relief of Sale's garrison. Since that date, however, there is little doubt that they have been repaired, though the slight nature of our acquaintance with Afghanistan in times of peace does not allow of any certainty on the point at present ent. It is a place of some antiquity, having been first laid out as a R yal residence by the Mogul conqueror Baber, the founder of the Delili dynasty of Emperors, commonly known in Europe as the Great Moguls. Driven from been first laid out as a Kryal residence by the Mogul conqueror Baber, the founder of the Delil dynasty of Emperors, commonly known in Europe as the Great Moguls. Driven from his ancestral home in Kokand at the age of 21, the young barbarian swept down the passes of the Hindoo Koosh. The Cabul Valley was the first part of the Indian Empire which he succeeded in obtaining, and, strangely enough, was one of the first to slip from the feeble grasp of his descendants. Baber's grandson, Akbar, the great organizer of the Mogul dominions,—the Darius of the Delni dynasty, as Baber was its Cyrus.—built the existing town, and called it Jalalabad) or, as we write it, Jellalabad), that is to say, the City of Jalal, after his own original name of Jalal-ud-din. In more modern times the town has been rendered famous for its gallant defease by Gen. Sale on the occasion of our last unwarranted interference with the affairs of Afghanistan. Sale had fallen back from Cabul on the first outbreak of the native resistance, and was enabled to hold out until relieved by Pollock in the spring of 1842. It was here, too, that Dr. Brydone, the solitary survivor of the retreat from the Capital, staggered in, wounded and weary, to tell the tale of that terrible retribution for an act of unrighteous aggression, of which our soldiers had been made the innocent victims. Pollock advanced from Jellalabad to Cabul, vindicated British power, and retired at the close of the year, after demolishing the fortifications which had protected Sale's force. But the history of the valley stretches many hundred years further back in time than that of its central fortress. As long ago as the seventh century of our are, Hwen Thisang, an indefatigable Buddhist pilgrim, set out from China to visit the great monasteries of his faith, then scattered over the Indian Penisula and the adjoining mountain countries. He has left us a full litnerary of his journey, embracing almost every town in India, which forms the great basis for all our knowlen; of the early kingdoms

Special Dispatch to The Tribums.

MILWAURER, Dec. 20.—W. J. Egan, Democratic candidate for the Assembly in the Eleventh District of this county, has served papers upon W. S. Johnson, Republican elect, with a view of contesting the latter's rights to a seat in the Legislature. Egan, it is understood, will ignore the second election resulting from the tie vote in November, on the ground that no tie existed, two votes having been thrown out in the Town of Greenfield that were cast for him, but bore no initials.

THE SAND LOTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—At the sand lots to-day a resolution passed expelling C. C. O'Donnell, member of the Constitutional Convention, from the Workingmen's party on account of recent disclosures affecting his character, developed in his libel case against the Chronica.

Everybody's Experience.

Everybody's Experience.

Everybody's Experience.

A story is told of one of the Grand Jurors from Morthfield, Vt., in attendance upon the last term of court at Montpeller. He was afraid he would not awake in season to take the 6 o'clock train for the Capital, which he hant talked over with his wife on retiring. He had just got into a sound sleep when his faithful apouse woke him, suggesting that it must be time to get up.

at being so often broket of his slumbers, he are sought his couch, admonishing his wife thus: "Look here, you keep your elbow out of my back and your mouth out of my ear till morning." Feeling herself relieved of any further responsibility, she went to sleep for good and left her lord and master to wake when he chose, which he did at 4 o'clock. Thinking it would not pay to try and get any more sleep, he built a fire, put on his overcoat and hat, took his wallse in his hand, and sat down before the fire for a few minutes. Meanwhile his wife slumbered a until 7 o'clock, when she awoke to find him gone, whereat she felt quite badly, saying she intended to have got him a warm breakfast. Leisurely proceeding to dress herself, she sought the kitchen, where, to her astonishment, she beheld her husband sitting bolt upright in his shalf before the stove, fast asleep, with the train rope over an hour!

RAILROADS.

THE PROPOSED REGULATION OF FREIGHTS AND PARES IN THE TERRITORIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26 .- Senator Mor gan, of Alabama, has introduced a bill to regu-late the tariff of charges on through and local freights and for passage over Hous of railway, in the Territories of the United States, which may antagonize some features of the Ragan bill;
so far as the latter applies to rallways in the
Territories. The following is the Morgan bill;
so far as the latter applies to rallways in the
Territories. The following is the Morgan bill;
That the Secretary of the Interior shall select,
from the officers of three dishferested persons
skilled in refergence to ralivoad transportation,
whose duty it shall be to examine the rate of
charges for freights and passengers over any railroad in any Territory of the United States, and
over lines of railroads connecting with such railroads in the Territories, as hereinafter desertbed,
and to make a written report of such investigations and of the facts so ascertained at least once
in every period of six mouths from the date of
this act. And agon such report beline made,
the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior of the Conor the Teach of passengerfares to be observed by such railroads, until Congress shall fix different rates. And said Board may
change said rates as often as once in every six
months unless Congress has by law prescribed a
different rate. But such rates of freight when they
are so established, and whenever they are changed,
shall be made public by advertising the same in
such a number of newnapers as the Secretary of
the Interior may direct, not to exceed me, published near the railroads affected by such proceedings for one month before the same are to
take effect.

Sec. 2. When any such rate of freights and
passenger fares is to be established or is proposed
to be changed by said Board, the raifrond companies to be affected thereby shall have reasonabie notice of the time when such Board will assemble under call of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall have a fair and free opportunity
to be heard in reference thereto, and to submit
testimony upon such year, and any secretic of regig

of its terms and conditions as herein provided, shall be entitled to enjoy the rights and pravileges hereinafter granted and secured; that is to say, that all the lines of railway connecting; or which may hereafter, connect, with any road onlik by or chartered in a. Territory, shall be put on an equality as to all consigned through business passing either way over such railroads respectively; and no unjust discrimination in charges for freight or passengers shall be made by or against either, but no higher charges per mile for passengers and per ton per mile for freight shall be made for the haul to and from the junction of such lines than shall be charged on similar business from such junction on its own line, and all freight and passengers shall be forwarded in either direction as consigned; and, except as to the ownership and general management of such connecting roads, and the division of carnings, said roads shall be operated so as to practically form one line, and secure to each railroad company and to the public the accemmodation and savantages of a thorough line at all points of junction; and each company so connecting with a railroad of a company within a Territory shall have the right to contract currently for the transportation of freights and passengers destined to, or shipped from, its road to or from any point on such road at the then established rates of freight and passenger tickets, and may maintain agencies on the line or at the the termin of the road of the other for said purposes, and shall railroad in the road of the other for said purposes, and shall be afforded privileges and facilities for transacting such business at such points equal to those enjoyed by the company owning such road: Provided, that such connecting road or roads shall raciprocate said right of connection und equality of charges and privileges and facilities for transacting such business at such points equal to those enjoyed by the company owning such road: Provided, that such connecting road or roads shall raciprocate sa

"UTE POSSIDETIS."
St. Louis, Dec. 29.—Five Chiefs of the Ute St. Louis, Dec. 29.—Five Chiefs of the Ute Indians arrived here to-day, en route from Colorado to Washington to consult with the Interior Department relative to the sale by them to the Government of another strip of their reservation, said to be very valuable as a mineral district. They are accompanied by Mr. Kelly, their agent, and Curuss, interpreter.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., Dec. 29.—This afternoon

Joseph Munson, a young man about 20 years old, living nine miles from Springfield, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. THE JETTIES.

New Orleans, Dec. 29.—Messrs. Barnard, Wright, Macomb, and Tower, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., are at St. Charles Hotel. They leave to-morrow to survey and report upon the jettles.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Dec. 29.—Parliament is further prorogued to the 8th of February, and not then

While workmen were tearing up the old floor of the Central freight-bouse at Anburn, N. Y., lately, preparatory to relaying, they came across an unused scale-box some eight finches deep and about four feet square. It was pried up from its position, and as it was being raised a rattling sound was iteard inside. The men broke it open, when out jumped a monstrous rat. Chase was given the redent, but the animal managed to escape by running into a pile of freight. The rat was as large as a good-sized kitten, and so gray from age that it was almost white. The bottom of the box from which it emerged was found to be completely covered to the depth of an inch or more with peannt shucks, corn, corn-cobs, and the like. The only opening that could be discovered was a small hole about an inch and three-fourths in diameter, through which a rod had passed. When young and small, the rat, it is supposed, crawled into the box, and, after gorging itself with plunder, was unable to get out, and thus became a voluntary prisoner. It gradually grew until it reached enormous proportions. The materials found in the box indicate that other rats led it, and thus kept it

airst is a mystery; but was in the box for several years there can be no doubt. Its long imprisonment did not impair its obysical qualities to any extent, as was evi-denced by the sprightly manner in which it dedged about to get away from the workmen when it was released.

FIRES.

AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 29.—A fire early this morning burned the buildings at the corner of Poplar and Fourth streets, occupied by A. & J. Heiligers, bakers and confectionery. Loss to buildings, \$5,000, owned by Mrs. Stillms, uninsured; Heiliger's loss, about \$5,000; insured for \$1,000 each in the Scottish Commercial, Queen and Hone of New York, and \$800 in the Hoffman of New York.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 381 at 9:50 yesterday morning was caused by the explosion of a gaso-line stove in the basement of the three-story brick building Nos 324 and 326 West Madison street, owned and occupied by C. E. Clacius & Co. as a drug store. Damage, \$50. The stove was being used at the time to thaw out the water-pipe. was being us water-pipe.

AT MILLERSBURG, KY. CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—The Gazette's special says the Rev. Dr. Gould's Female College at Millersburg, Ky., burned early this morning. The students lost their wardrobes. The total loss is \$12,000; insurance, \$8,000.

AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 23.—The dial and paint shop of the Seth Thomas Clock Company, in Thomaston, burned Saturday night. Loss partially covered by \$20,000 insurance.

CASUALTIES.

A FATAL LEAP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 29.—Festus Howe, a fireman on the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad, was killed at Saybrook at 8 o'clock last evening. The coupling connecting engine and tender broke, and precipitated Howe to the track. One leg was bruised and head severely hurt. Death ensued at 1 this morning at Paxton, Howe's home, to which he had been taken. He was an only son of a poor widow, and was aged 26.

FATAL ACCIDENT. DEADWOOD, D. T., Dec. 29.—News was received yesterday that Dr. Skinner, Post Surgeon at Fort Peck, was hit in the head and mortally wounded while witnessing the killing of cattle for the Indians.

SHIPWRECK. PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 29 .- The schooner Highlands, Bangor, for Provincetown, is believed to have been lost, with a crew of four.

KILLED BY A LUNATIC. New York, Dec. 29.—Officer Furness, shot by William L. Palmer, a lunatic, Saturday, died to-day from internal hemorrhage.

Discovery that Bodes no Good to Much

Mining Property.
San Francisco, Dec. 29.—The Call to-mor row will publish a statement, emanating from a party well informed on the subject, to the effect that on January last the township in which the town and some of the principal mines of flodie are located was surveyed under authority of the Federal Government, when it was discovered that they were situated in Sec. 16. By act of Congress of March 3, 1853, the sixteenth and thirty-six sections in each township were granted to the State. Under the laws of California, the occupants of such sections are held to be preferred purchasers for six months after the filing of the plat of survey. The parties in possession at Budie have failed to avail thempossession at Bodie have failed to other par-selves of the operation of the law. Other par-ties have filed applications for purchase under the State title. The mines included in this tract are the Bodie, South Bodie, South Standard, Champion, South Bulwer, and a portion of Bulwer. The Call reporter interviewed United States Surveyor-General Wayne this evening on the subject. He expressed surprise at hearing the statement, and stated that by the law of 1853 mineral lands were excluded from going to the State, and the present occupants could prove up and patent their claims under the Federal law. He said, however, that a determination of the question would probably cost enough to ruin both claimants and contestants.

SUNDAY BLOODSHED.

At 7 o'clock last evening John Leyden, the younger son of an old and well-known family residing at No. 1022 Wentworth avenue, was shot, and it is thought fatally wounded, by a saloon-keeper named John Bartels keeping in the saloon-keeper named John Bartels keeping in the basement of No. 416 Archer avenue. Leyden and his companions had been playing pool for some time, and a dispute arose with the proprietor regarding the payment for a game which Leyden denied having lost. Hard words passed between them, until Leyden became so enruged that he furiously threw several poolbails at Bartels' head. Bartels then drew a revolver and fired one shot a nim which strock him in the right eva. Bartels t him which struck him in the right eye. Bar-Barrett, of the Deering Street Station. Leyden walked to his home, and was there attended by Dr. L. J. Keeler. The wound was probed, but the ball could not be found, and it was the opinion that it would result fataily. No report was made of this until five or six hours after its occurrence. There was a disposition on the part of the Leyden family to suppress, and perhaps the police allowed them-selves to be handled for a time.

Matrimonial.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLS, Tenn., Dec. 25.—The marriage in Washington, some two months since, of J. C. Napier, of this city, to Miss Nettië Langston, daughter of John M. Langston, Minister to Hayti, created quite a flutter in colored high society. The marriage was celebrated with great eclat in Washington City, and it is said the bride came to her new home with a magnificent trousseau, which she has found ample occasion to exhibit among her colored friends. The former marriage has now been followed up by another, and consequently a few days since stylish cards were issued to the wedding of Arthur D. Langston, brother of the former bride, and Miss Ida M. Napier. To these nuptials were invited the members of the colored aristocracy, and they were present in great numbers and in full dress. The bride was attired in a cream-colored silk dress, with white tulle skirt, and trimmed with tulle and lace, with tulle veil and hyacinths. The groom has bright brown complexion, while the bride is so nearly white as to show little traces of her african lineage. The marriage was the biggest event that has ever occurred here since the war in colored society. The bridal pair will leave here Monday for St. Louis, where Langston teaches school.

Uttoa, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Miss Mary L., daughter of John F. Seymour, brother to the Governor, was married to-day to Dr. Willis E. Ford, of the State Lunatic Asylum. The wedding was one of the handsomest affairs of the scason, and was largely attended by many of the notables of this city and surrounding country, ex-Gov. Seymour and several of his immediate friends being among the number:

An Ingenious Tailor.

Boston Transcript.

A London tailor, who makes costumes for sportsmen, recently covered all the floor of his shop that could be seen from the street with turi, disposed a brace of partridges and a pheasant upon it, and dropped here and there several pieces of cloth suitable for ishing or shooting suits, so that buyers could fudge how the goods would expear when worn in the field. This arrangement assembled a great crowd before the window, if it did nothing more, and it probably added largely to the receipts of the ingenious tailor who invented it.

The Hartford correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican tells some interesting stories of the Mitchell family of Hartford, ancestors of Donald G. Mitchell ("Ike Marvel"). The best

to be ashamed? I pause for such an on stand up." Hereupon the old lady calmly and looked about a moment or two, unti-eyes had been fastened upon her, and i quietly seated herself, without a sign of eyes had been fastened upon her, and then quietly seated herself, without a sign of per-turbation. Without a word of comment from the preacher, the sermon was very quietly fin-ished, but no man or woman present ever dared to hink to Mrs. Mitchell that her conduct was other than any true Mitchell should have taken

THE FARM AND GARDEN. The End of the Year-A Good Sign-G

The End of the Year—A Good Sign—Gentle-men-Farmers—A "New Cattle-Disease"— Is Smut Poisonous?—What Others Think— Agricultural Lectures—A Swindle, Prom Our Own Correspondent, CHAMPARON, Ill., Dec. '28;—The end of the year draws nigh. How many of us can tell whether we are better off in this world's goods whether we are better off in this world's goods than we were a year ago? Do any of us know whether our farming operations have been profitable, or have cost us more than they have come to? Business-men invoice at least once each year, in order to find out how they stand. But few farmers do this, although correct business-principles demand that it be done. Every farmer should, on the first day of the new year, make an inventory of his worldly effects every. make an inventory of his worldly effects, ever to the minutest items, and affix a value to each Stock, grain on hand, vegetables, and fruit should all be included. The formula may be something as follows:

be handy in case of sudden death. There are always plenty of bogus claims presented after a tian is dead and unable to defend himself; and a list of liabilities will give the heirs an opportunity to make a decent defense. But this is not all. It will show a man just how he stands with the world; and, if he is in debt, it will be a standing, notice to him to be eco-nomical, and not cultivate crops that don't pay

A GOOD SIGN.

A few years ago there was a regular hegira from the farms to the towns. Men who owned a quarter-section of land became suddenly impressed with the idea that they were capitalists, and needed to work no longer. An suction was made, and all the personal property was sold off. Then the farm was rented, and the family moved to some adjoining town or village. The boys quickly became need to the ways of village-boys, and became leaders in all sorts of mischiel. They got "amart," smoked, drank, gambled, and spent money recklessly. The girls had a pir o, a music-teacher, and spent the time gadding. The ex-farmer wnittled store-boxes or played dominos to kill the time. He became a professional loader. His wife-good woman—was the only one of the family that remained industrious and carned her own living. These small capitalists were quite plenty six or cight years ago. We know dozens of them. Most of them now see the foily of their move. The farm ran down under the tensnt's lack of care; little by little debt began to accumulate; the boys got into scrapes, and the old gentleman was amazed. The most of these men—that is, those who still own their farms—have gone back to them. Their boys are demoralized and the girls dissatisfied, of course; but the moving back was inevitable. It had to be done to save the farm, and to keep the family from the poor-house. There are many other cases of farmers well off ten years ago, who thought they might be "GENTLEMEN PARMERS."

farmers well off ten years ago, who thought they might be "GENTLEMEN PARMERS." but who now are at work by the day. It is a healthy sign to see the men going back to the farm. They will begin to build up again, and profit by the experience of the past. The time for living in idleness, or of amassing a fortune without capital, has gone, Honest, hard work is the only way to gain it competence.

A "NEW CATTLE-DISEASE."

Every little while we are astonished to hear that a new cattle-disease has broken out. Some printer's devil or blacksmith, who upsints are alleged newspaper at some commentation in the same disease or new discovery, and he at once sits down and pens something like the following:

An unknown and somewhat alarming disease has

petent, it always turns out to be something well known; and, if the symbtoms are carefully noted, a letter to the zentleman, who conducts the veterinary department in The Tribune is almost certain to call forth a remarked.

almost certain to call forth a prescription for its cure.

Is amut poisonous?

We believe that "Veterinarian" decides that it is, it consumed in considerable quantities, without the snimal having access to water; others, however, disagree in that respect. We have known cattle to run in a corn-field all winter, and eat their fill of husks and leaves, and not die; and we have seen them, under what to us appeared exactly the same circumstances, die in considerable numbers. We should not permit our stock to run in a dry corn-field all, day, until the fodder had become quite reduced in quantity. Perhaps cold weather may have something to do with it. In extreme cold weather, we presume, cattle eat and are continually moving in order to keep warm. The stomach becomes filled with a mass of dry food which the juices of the stomach fail to reach. When night comes they attempt to chew it, but are unable to raise it from the stomach, and ultimately the animal dies. This is only theory, and has no reference to the poisonous qualities of smut.

WHAT OTHERS THINK.

A correspondent of the Belmont (la.) Herald says:

de dry food which the juices of the stomach fait to reach. When shirt comes they strong to the common of the commo

riday, will be a of the State Board

she will be pleased to answer all o

We find the Adiabatic paper printed in an Alexander peach in a paper printed in an Alexander peach in a paper printed in an Alexander peach of the Alexander peach of who is anyasing this county for the celebrated Narrery of the Alexander peach of who is anyasing this county for the celebrated Narrery of the coldest winters of Minnesota, and will sent the coldest winters of Minnesota, and will sent the coldest winters of Minnesota, and will sent the peach,—it is of good size and early; but he who claims more for it, or for any other variety, is a shumbur. It is by anoh attempted swindles that the claims more for it, or for any other variety, is a humbur. It is by anoh attempted swindles that the claims more for it, or for any other variety, is a humbur. It is by anoh attempted swindles that the claims more for it, or for any other variety, is a humbur. It is by anoh attempted swindles that the claims more for it, or for any other variety. It is by anoh attempted swindles that the claims more for it, or for any other variety. It is by anoh attempted swindles that the claims more for it, or for any other variety. It is by anoh attempted swindles that the claims more for it, or for any other variety. It is by anoh attempted swindles that the claims more for it, or for any other variety.

THE FIELD AND STABLE

Veterinary Hygiene: LIK.—The Temper-fature of the Atmosphere, and Its Influence upon Domesticated Animals—Its Influence upon Horses—The Temperature Most Sui-able to Cattle.

able to Cattle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DECEMBER 28.—The temperature of the atmosporic air, especially in our latitude, is subject to great changes. In the summer it is often very high, and their winter sometimes very low; and during the day, but especially at noon or soon after, it is nearly always much higher than at night and during the early nours of morning. Besides that, it is very changeable; one day it may be very warm, while on the next one day it may be very warm, while on the next one a cold wind (a Manitoba wave) may effect a sudden cooling of the atmosphere. In July and August the thermometer frequently ranges from 75 to 100 degrees, or even higher, in the shade; and in December and January a temperature as low as 10 or 15 degrees below zero is by no means a rare occurrence. The differ tween the highest temperature in sum the lowest temperature in winter am our latitude, to about 120 degrees. Su ences, one should judge, must exercise erable influence upon the organization matterstad animals. They do: but still matterstad animals. United Stat mesticated animals. They do; but still

erable influence upon the organization of dimesticated animals. They do; but still the animal heat, peculiar or normal to each animal, right mains, winter and summer, essentially the sam because the animal organism, unless the temperature of the surrounding atmosohere is a tremely high or extremely low, possesses with itself the means by which it is enabled to prove the normal of the strength of the surrounding atmosphere is a tremely high or extremely low, possesses with itself the means by which it is enabled to prove the normal of gree best calculated to promote and to facilitathe performance of all organic functions. If it tamperature of the atmosphere is very high, a proaching 100 degrees, those processes which produce best are going on, but only to a line ited extent, and comparatively little anim heat is produced; but as, on account of this temperature of the surrounding atmosphere, the loss by meas of radiation from its surface of the body is necessarily very small, large amount of heat must be emitted by other freezing-boild or approaching size, the temperature of the air is very low, belother freezing-boild or approaching, etc., by which superfluous heat is emitted if the temperature of the atmosphere is a hig one, are reduced to a minimum. So it lapper that all our domesticated animals can exist different and changeable chanates; but it emperature of the atmosphere is a hig one, are reduced to a minimum. So it happer that all our domesticated animals can exist different and changeable chanates; but it emperature of the atmosphere influences, not fire, and changeable chanates; but it emperature of the atmosphere induces, and the workings of the small again. The functions of the various parts of the latter differ according to the temperature of the atmosphere induces, and the workings of the small again. The functions of the various parts of the surrounding arrounding arro latter differ according to the temperature the surrounding air; consequently a per-dissection of functions and leastest watch's best qualified to progrowth, to preserve health, and to increase various animal productions to their maxim is possible only within parrow limits or moderate temperature. Very high and willow degrees, although not necessarily fata life or absolutely injurious to health, are

animal productions; neither do they permit such a harmony of functions or organic processes as is necessary to perfect health and adevelopment of a strong constitution. As a general rule, a medium temperature,—say from 50 to 65 degrees,—ta most suitable to pearly all domesticated amimals, and is best calculated to promote, at the least expense, a full development of all those qualities and products for which animals are kept under domestication; therefore the most profitable to the owner of the animals. The colder or the lower the temperature of the atmosphere, the greater will be the quantity of food needed by the animal for the production of animal-heat, or as fuel; and the higher the temperature, or the warmer the anrounding air, the greater will be the exertions of the animal organism to get rid of the superfluous heat. Both extremes, therefore, cause a waste or consumption of material which otherwise might have been converted into tissue, or into animal productions, such as milk, fat, etc., and diminish in that way the profits of the owner. Still, as the various species of domesticated animals differ considerably in their organization, the medium atmospheric temperature, or that best adapted to promote growth, to develop a strong constitution, and to leave the gradest amount of material available for animal productions, is not the same for all.

The TREFERATURE NOW SUITABLE TO BOSES is a little higher than that best suited for extile

A PREGN Important Ru

of As It May L

WASHINGTON

sently been r the United States gressional and a Indeed, in speaki lon, Mr. Justice I opinion: "It see fasten upon the li see an obligation; were issued unde ing Government

gaged in a deadly of the United introduce evils will ultimately le War debts of the s ing the prohibition regard as far less

presumption could which it could take state of facts the the United States the Constitutional declared the issues appropriate the constitutional declared the issues appropriate the states of the sta

contracts, is as hard ical performances of The second proposays the Court, is a

Some Mistakes in Farman on the bit of Women. The bit of Women. The bit of Women in Agriculture; Principles of Breeding; Ing and Cross-Breeding (by Mr. Sanders, of Live-Stock Journal); Selections and Live-Stock. ent of Live-Stock.
is, by Prof. Burrill —Plant-Structure;
ie; Sap (by Prof. Peabody); Plant-

termons of each day, from Tuesday to will be devoted to addresse and discus-Addresses or papers are expected from the its of the State Board of Agriculture and a Horticultural Society, editors of the Native-Steek Journal, Prairie Former, and Rural, and the Head Farmer of the Uni-Prof. Burrill will give an address on Instacts, and Prof. Pashody one on Protecta Lightning.

arannusly.

lexander is beyond doubt a valdable it is of good size and early; but he who abre for it, or for any other variety, is a .

It is by such attempted swindles that

FIELD AND STABLE.

ory Hygiene: LIX.—The Temper-of the Atmosphere, and Its Influence Domesticated Anivanis—Its Influence Rorse—The Temperature Most Suit-

Protection Our Own Correspondent.

IDENT 28.—The temperature of the atair, especially in our latitude, is subtest changes. In the summer it is often
a and their winter sometimes very low;
are the day, but especially at noon or
ar, it is nearly always much higher than ecember and January a temperature as or 15 degrees below zero is by no

reductions; neither do they permit such as of functions or organic processes as any to perfect health and a development in constitution. As a general rule, a temperature,—say from 50 to 65 decrees, a suitable to nearly all domesticated and is best calculated to promote, at the expense, a full development of all milities and products for which animals the under domestication; therefore the coffable to the owner of the animals, error the lower the temperature of the are, the greater will be the quantity of ded by the animal for the production leheat, or as fuel; and the higher the une, or the warmer the aurrounding reater will be the exertions of the ahims to get rul of the superfluous heat. Attemes; therefore, cause a waste imption of material which otherwise we been converted into tissue, or into roductions, such as milk, fat, etc., and in that way the profits of the owner, the various species of domesticated anim considerably in their organization.

PREATURE MOST SUTABLE TO HORSES a bigher than that best suited for cattle p. Horses can stand a higher degree out less cold, than the latter; and a horse, with his fine forms, thin skin, thair, requires a warmer atmosphere mmon animal, or one that has a thick a dense coat of long and coarse hair, perature most agreeable to a horse or be about 60, or from 55 to ess. If the atmosphere is much the activity of the lungs becomes too rength and vigor decline, and an inpredisposition to caterrhal and rheucases constitute a natural consequence. A temperature of the surroundings nelse a consumption of larger quantities of hiarges thereby the abdomen, and be diaphragm to far forward, so as to more or less with the free expansion mas; produces a thick and rough coat and consequently a tendency to sweat when muscular exercise is taking decases general relaxation and more emaciation, unless the food is very and nutritious, and the digestion exvigorous. Hence, a warm stable—it is not too warm, but has a uniform more of 55 to 65 degrees, is well ventide otherwise well arranged—saves, a winter, a great deal of food, and import only the apocarance of the horse, his real value, because it increases his and endurance.

PERATURE MOST SUITABLE TO CATTLE lower, and may be set down as about tween 50 and 60 degrees. If below 50 too much food is needed, because too sterial is consumed to produce animal animal-productions, therefore, are red the constitution of the atmosphere 60 or 65 degrees, the functions is defire the temperature of the atmosphere of the same and endurance.

PERATURE MOST SUITABLE TO CATTLE lower, and may be set down as about tween 50 and 60 degrees. If below 50 too much food is needed, because too activity is consequence. To keep cattle to stand more of the surrounding terminately-warm but well-rentilated states of the constitution of the atmosphere is too high. Experiments (by Froderically too high.

mnor Power, an Irish member of Par-uas published a letter in which be "the blood-stained acts of the Royal who have invaded Afghanistan."

which I take of this case, and the principles which must govern its decision, it is immaterial whether the notes were or were not issued in direct aid of the Rebellion. They were the obligations of an institution controlled and managed by a revolutionary usurpling State Government, in its, name, for its benefit, and to prevent the restoration of the lawful Government. It was that revolutionary Government which undertook to withdraw the State of Tennessee from its allegisince to the Federal Government and make it one of the Confederate States.

But I am unwilling to give my assent to the doctrine, that the Constitution of the United States imposed upon the lawful Government of Tennessee an obligation, which this Court must enforce, to cripple its own revenue by receiving for its taxes bank notes issued and used under the authority of its usurping Government for the double purpose of maintaining itself and of defeating the restoration of that lawful Government to its proper relations to the Union. Lawful Government should not be required to pay the expenses incurred in effecting and maintaining its overthrow.

If the insurrectionary State Government had, during the recent War, urged the people in insurrection to take the notes of the Bank of Tennessee at par, upon the ground that the lawful State Government, when restored, would be required by the Courts of the United States, whose Government had believed such to be the law of the land, the Treasury of the Confederate States Government would have had more money than it did to carry on the work of revolution. Upon these grounds, which I will not further elaborate, I feel onliged to dissent from the conclusions reached by the Court.

WANTS AN "EDDICATED" MAN FOR SEN-

WANTS AN "EDDICATED" MAN FOR SEN-

To the Schiller Man For SenATOR.

To the Schiller of The Tribune.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Is it not about time the great State of Illinois should be wholly represented in the Senate of the States by English-speaking, educated statesmen! Our Generals, our merchants, our great manufacturers are well enough as neighbors and friends, with whom to associate in church and business affairs, in county and State politics; but I submit that many of them are totally unfitted by habit fairs, in county and State politics; but I submit that many of them are totally unfitted by habit and education to occupy the highest office in the gift of our Legislature. A position which is the target of the eyes of the civilized world, the incumbent of which is supposed to represent the highest intelligence and cultivation to which the people of a State have attained, should be filled by a man whose acquirements are at least up to those of its average constituency. Now, the great State of Illinois is of age, has been to school and through college, claims to be the peer, in short, of the best educated anywhere, and she protests against being represented in the Chamber of the most angust body on earth by a man or men who cannot correctly speak the English language. Save our youths from the rhetorical examples of men who so grossly blunder in their moods as to alway set when they should sit, lay when they should lie, etc., and are never accompanied by proper relatives.

Ravages of the Small-Pox.

of the laws so imposed by the conquarine State of Tennessee was the one declaring that the issues of the bank during the temporary control of affairs by the rebellious State were to be held void, and that as aconqueror, and by right of conquest, the loval State had power to enact this as a valid law. This is briefly the ground on whitea the case for the state in the case of the state of the state in the void of the State into two States aware had any actual existence. As we shall show hereafter, there has mever been but one polltical society in existence as an organized State of Tennessee from the day of its admission to the Union, in 1796, to the present time. It is a mere chimera to assert that one State of Tennessee conquered by force of arms another State of Tennessee, and imposed laws upon it. Finally, the logical special special

Ravages of the Small-Pox.

A brief telegram from Rio Janeiro indicates a deplorable state of things in Ceara, one of the porthern Provinces of Brazil. In the Capital of the Province, also named Ceara, and a town of not more than 20,000 inhabitants, the deaths from small-pox are reported at 600 daily, and among the agricultural population of the interior, numbering probably 40,000 people, the distress is said to be so great that carrion and even corpses are being converted into food. The senastional character of the news will cause it to be received with caution, but if there be either pestilence or famine in Brazil at all approaching in virulence to what is indicated in the dispatch, there cannot be too prompt a movement for relief among those who are willing and able to furnish out of their superfluity the means of allaying so much suffering. Brazil is bound to us by ties too intimate to permit of any appeal for sid, in such a cause, being disregarded.

Gen. Sherman Explains II.

We believe it is understood that it will not do to tell Gen. Sherman State secreis, for he omits to think them of sufficient importance to keep them. Therefore we may assume that the following information, from a woman's Washington letter, was not, in any stage of its progress to publicity, held in the sirictest confidence:

"Gen. Sherman, who is the most delightful of interviewers, always ready to talk, and always having something to say worth hearing, tells me that the reason Secretary Evarts does not allow ladies to attend the Cabinet dimers is because he wishes to introduce the English Ravages of the Small-Pox.

ble. To overcome this opposition Mr. Voorhees demanded and received the aggressive work and influence of Gov. Hendricks, Senator McDonald, and the Democratic State Central Committee. Hendricks and McDonald have, on every occasion when an opportunity offered, given it out by way of interviews to the press that they were exceedingly solicitous for Mr. Voorhees' nomination, and the party organization has been brought to bear upon Senators Sarnighausen and Winterbotham and their followers in the Legislature, and the utter disruption of the party in Indians has been pictured to them as the result of their defeat of Mr. Voorhees. Mr. Hendricks, himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, and having fully committed himself in the canvass in Indians to all of Mr. Voorhees' vagaries on finance, and having advocated on every stump to the State the "Immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act." found no other course open to him but te link his destines and pool issues with Mr. Voorhee's Senator McDonald moves and acts as if he was ho. Sing his nace in the Democratic party by sufferance. While he does not agree with Voorhees, and knows that he is an enemy to sound currency and business prosperity, yet he, through abeer cowardice and force of party discipline, has been lead to advocate Mr. Voorhees' election to the Senate. The undertaking and conducting a boit in the party, in opposition to Hendricks, McDonald, Voorhees, and the Democratic State Central Committee, is a formidable one. We very much doubt whether the opponents of Mr. Voorhees, while, they are sufficient in number, have the grit to put it in successful operation. The chances are ten to one that they will tamely submit, and be taken into camp by Mr. Voorhees when the time comes for making the nomination Mr. Voorhees and his friends are hedging, however, and claim that they can lose all the hard-money Democratic party will secure the deleat of Voorhees.

Two Gamblers of the Last Century.

A writer of the last century relates a t

A writer of the last century relates a terrific scene which he witnessed in a London drawing-room.

Two elderly ladies were seated at a table playing for pretty high stakes. Without going near them, it was easy to tell which was losing and which was winding, from the expression of their faces. At length the game suddenly ended in a crushing disaster for one of them. The author describes the sweet and pleasing manner in which the gamester of fifty years' standing bore her loss. "Her face," he says, "was of a universal crimson; and tears of rare seemed ready to start into her eyes. At that moment, as Satan would have it, her opponent, a dowager whose bar and eyebrowa were as white as those of an Albiness, triumphantly and briskly demanded payment for the two black aces.

"'Two black aces!' answered the loser in a voice almost unintelligible by passion. 'Here, take the money; though, instead, I wish I could give you two black eyes, you old white cat!' accompanying the wish with a gesture that threatened a pessibility of its execution."

"The stately, starched old lady, who, in her eagerness to receive her winnings, had half reson from her chair, sunk back into it as though she had really received the blow. She literally closed her eves and opened her mouth, and for syerial moments thus remained fixed by the magnitude of her horror."

Bayard Taylor's Estate.

Oncement Commercial.

The Cleveland Leader says of Bayard Taylor: "It is authoritatively stated that his estate will yield little or nothing, except his life-insurance of \$10,000, and that his widow and daughter will be left very slenderly provided for." It will be found, upon examination, that this statement is exaggerated. Mr. Taylor was an owner of several shares of New York Tribune dividends have not been large, the property is sound and pays. Then Mr. Taylor books sell steadily, and have permanent value. His death will increase the demand for them. There are more than twenty volumes, beside translations.

Bismarck's Bad Health.

A telegraphic dispatch fro

Bismarck's Bad Health.

A telegraphic dispatch from Berlin to the Paris papers states that the health of Prince Bismarck inspires apprehension among his friends. The doctors have recommended absolute rest for a few days. The Chanceltor complains of great weakness; be sleeps badly, and consequently works but very little, especially since night-work has been forbidden him.

THE CHICAGO THIRD. B. DECHMAN DECIMINE. MONDAY, DECIMINED 18, 1679.

La of the first and the former flow of the first and the fi

the cat hisses at the dog. Negroes would not have always pardoned the repurannee of white men, and courted their society, if a natural antipathy existed between the two races, as between "the tiger and the lion, the canary and the yellow-bird, the rattlesnake and the copperhead."

The question in the United States is of very practical interest even now. At the beginning of this centure it was yet more urgent. So tacompatible did the existence side by side of a black and a white people seem to a venerous and humane statesman like President Madison that he gravely proposed to deport the American negro wholesale to the Western wilderness. His plan was to buy the whole slave ropulation of its masters for 60 millions of dollars. This sum night, he thought, he raised by the sale of 280 millions of acres. The remaining acrease would suffice for a new Africa. President Jefferson had previously suggested that the negroes should first be educated in sojence, arts, and industry, and then shipped to some "convenient" region in which the singht be set up in business. All the early schemes assumed that the black man must by some device or other be improved out of America, or that part of it which white men occupied. To a certain extent the difficulty has solved itself. The negro and the white men continue to live together: and the negroe, without the compulsion of the white, enriches the American Republic by producing 5,000,000 holes of cotton a year. Nevertheless, the relations between the two races are still very far from harmonious. The dictum of Southern statesmen before the Warthat "the white man and the negro cannot live together as equals" cun scarcely be said to have been as yet confuted by events. Mr. Parton himself does not believe that the "color line" will ever be entirely obliterated until "the scalawar be suppressed, and the natural chiefs be placed at the head of cities and the color line" will ever be entirely obliterated until "the scalawar be suppressed, and the natural chiefs be placed at the head of citie

Subsidy Schemes to Plander the Taxpayers.

New Fork Times.

A Commercial Convention, held last week at St. Paul, resolved itself into a conference to devise pretexts for spending public money, and to provide methods of obtaining it. Ostensibly the object was to discuss plans of improving the transportation route from the West to the seabuard; but it is impossible to go through the proceedings without seeing that, under cover of a great purpose, the majority of the delegates were especially desirous of obtaining. Govern-

Bayes he becomes of hands to be recionable increased by the recisamiston.

LAW REPORM.

ARBUTRATION.

ARBUTRATION.

CHECAGO, Dee.—It is a very common traction that the common them to be the possible of the problem of the crime of the crim

THE RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Philaddelphia, Pa., Dec. 28.—The Bussian ship Africa, with 1,000 tons of coal, 200 Evans rifica, several hundred boxes of cartridges, three Gatling guns, and provisions enough to last a month, with sail from Philadelphia for the Old World'in the latter part of this week. She now lies at the Willow street wharf, where she was taken to on account of the scarcity of room at Cramp's ship-yard, which prevented her being biaced in the dock secure from floating ice. Her cargo, as regards guns and ammunition, is the same as that of the Europe and Asia. Like them, she will clear for Sitks, Alaska, but will in reality go to Copenhagen, where, with the other two vessels, she will receive three eight-inch guns and four broadsides. These guns will be sent to Copenhagen from Cronstadt. The fourth Russian vessel, the Zabiaca, is not yet finished.

A GROSS EXAGGERATION. A GRUSS EXAGGENATION.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 28.—The report telegraphed from Des Moines to the Chicago Journal concerning the ravages of diphtheris here is a gross exaggeration. There have been but 170 deaths here, all told, since April 1, and only about 100 of these were from diphtheris. During the past week there have been but few new cases, and it is hoped the worst is over.

The Pope and Socialism. Pope Leo XIII. is engaged in drawing up a scheme of co-operation between all the European Powers, with a view to the repression of Socialistic and International tendencies.

The Table Commodate CUR NUMEROUS
In order to Accommodate CUR NUMEROUS
Franch Offices in the different byte have exabilished
franch Offices in the different byte have
below, where advertisements will be taken for the
same
price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received
until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m.
Saturdays.

W ANTED-BOY TO FEED CYLINDER PRESS
Monday morning. COLBERT & CO., 39 and 40
LaSalle-st.

Monday morning. COLBERT & CO., Se and d. LaSalit-st.

Miscellameous,

WANTED-MEN TO TAKE AGENTS Office of the four months free; 5:30 grass describe 10,00 articles; circulation, 10,000. J. P. SCOTT, es Desrbert of the four months of the four WANTED-A GOOD MAN FOR EVERY STATE TO sell our goods by sample. Fair salary paid. Refer-ences required. LaBelle MTg Co., 38 Clarker, Chicago

WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED-A WET-NURSE APPLY MONDAY between 9 and 12 a. m. Dr. R. A. JOHNSON SITUATIONS WANTED PEMALE.

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD NORWEGIAN
Siri to do general housework. Apply at present Employment Agencies.
CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN XEED OF
good Sendivavias or German female help can be
spplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 105 Milwaukee av.

FOR SALE - STOCK FARM - A FIRST-CLASS, well located, and known as the Frentia stock farm, situated on the Warspinition litter at Williamstown, which is a consisting of 303 series of land, which states of the control ty-seventh-st.

POR SALE—COUNTRY PROPERTY—\$1,000; \$1,000
down, 80-scre farm: 13 head of cattle, he hays,
hories, wagon, hay, etc., with farm implements: 90
miles south, of Cheago in Fulsati County, ladiana.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

A LWAYS AHEAD DECKER BROS, PIANOS APP UNIVERSA PIANOS AP UNIVERSALLY
RECOGNIRENDED

ALL THE GREAT PIANISTS.
SOID only by
STONY & CAMP.
188 AND 189 STATE ST.
ADJ OTHERS STORM
MADE.
SOID ONLY BY
STORY & CAMP.
188 AND 189 STATE-ST.
IMMENSE STOCK
FAMOUS MATHUNHER PIANOS
OF 581e
VERY LOW AT
STORY & CAMP.
187 STORY & CAMP.
188 AND 189 STATE-ST.

IMMENSE STOCK
FAMOUS MATHUNHER PIANOS
OF 581e
VERY LOW AT
STORY & CAMPS.
188 AND 189 STATE-ST.
LANCE FOR BARGAINS IN. RECUMENDED

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS.
FOR OUR PRESENT PURPOSE
WE WILL MAKE
MAGNIFICENT UPRIGHT
ELEGANT SQUARE GRAND
PIANOFORTE, \$200. RICH-TONE 75-OCTAVE PLANO, \$100.

ELEGANT MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN, \$100.

KEW ENGLAND PARLOR ORGAN, \$50.

WATERS' PARLOR ORGAN, \$50.

SECOND HAND ORGAN, \$50.

SECOND HAND ORGAN, \$50.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN, \$75.

BEAUTIFUL CHINE ORGAN, \$100.

ORGANS OF VARIOUS MAKERS,
AT FROM \$60 PG 75 PER CENT PHOW
CATALOGUE PRICES

CATALOGUE PRICES

TO RENT BOYERS.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT-SIS PER MONTH-10-ROOM ROUSE 1022
West Adam-st., SI3-Two-story bricks 434 irving place and 13 Filmore-st. Inquire at 360 Western-av.

South Side.

TO RENT-THREE STORY AND BASKMENT MARble-front house corner of Michigan-av. and Pourteenth-st. Apply at 388 South Chark-st.

TO RENT_ROOMS.

TO RENT-TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, is a convenient and desirable location. Apply at 128 South Sanganous at.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID.

Specimen copies sent free. titabees may be made either by draft, express fice order, or in registered letter, at our risk. TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, III,
Orders for the delivery of The Tribung at Evansion,
Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room
will receive groupt attention.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CRICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. P.T. Mo ADDRN, Manager. PARIS. France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bat-PARIS, France No. 18

E. Manlier, Agent,
LONDON, Eas.—American Exchange, 449 Strand
EENEY F. Gillio, Agent,
SAN FRANCISCO. Csl.—Palsee Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engage-cent of the Titus Opera Company. ... Bells of Corne-Haverly's Theatre

Rendolph street, between Clark and neat of Miss Fanny Davenport. Academy of Music.

Hamlin's Theatre, Clark street, opposite the Court-Ho Metropolitan Theatre. Clark street, opposite Sherman House.

White Stocking Park.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1878.

Gold and greenbacks are still on equa

It may have escaped general recollection that New Year's Day has been by act of Congress made a national holiday, as much so as the Fourth of July, and that for this reason the resumption of specie payments in the United States cannot go into effect until next Thursday, Jan. 2. The act in question was passed last year, but it is probable that most people had forgotten it.

cialist party of Chicago is very much troubled to devise some way of pre-venting their half-dozen legislators-elect from selling out when it comes to voting for United States Sanat mittee has been intrusted with the responsi-bility of looking after the Assemblymen, but it doesn't appear that anybody has been ap-pointed to look after the Executive Commit-

select the time and place of the nex nion of the Army of the Tennessed, and it is said he will name Chicago, and so arrange the date as to make the reunion ion for receiving Gen. GRANT in this city on his return to America by way of th Pacific Coast. The first formal welcome extended to the ex-President by his old com-rades in arms would make the reunion mem-orable indeed, and Chicago would be glad to be the scene of so interesting an event.

recent speech in Parliament is progressin Some idea of the which the thing is to be rectified is suggested in the announcement by Gen. Roberts, Commander of the British forces, to the inhabitants of the Kuram Valley, that the rule o the Ameer had passed away forever, and that henceforth they must consider themselves as under the sovereignty of the Empress of India,—which is rectification with a vengeance.

United States District-Attorney LEONARD, of Louisiana, has gone to Caddo Parish to prosecute the parties who managed the Congressional election so effectually in the interest of a solid South that what with being killed and deprived of a place to vote of election-day the negroes of that vicinity failed to demonstrate any political strength worth mentioning. Although a native of Caddo, and a former Democrat and Confederste, Judge LEONARD is now a Republican official, and the feeling against him is so bitter among his former neighbors that grave feare He has had the courage to represent things as he found them in his report to the Depart ment of Justice, and to discharge his dutie fearlessly in the effort to bring to justice the perpetrators of these bloody crames, and they would kill him if they dared.

Now that the civil authority has begun to make itself felt and respected, backed by the military, there is some prospect that the barbarians of Breathest County, Ky., may be taught to respect the law and cease to settle their neighborhood disagreements with the revolver and shotgun. It is the first time since the War that they have been made to feel that the State was a power to be respected and dreaded, and it it is the fault of the authorities that they have not been taught the lesson sooner People living sixty miles from railroad or telegraph communication are apt to need forcible reminders of the kind, and it would pay the State to occasionally take a few representative savages in Breathitt on a sightseeing exerction, just as RED CLOUD, SPOTto be trotted around among civilized people to show them the power and resources of the

The first move of the Senate Special Committee will probably be the assignment of a Sub-Committee of three Republicans and two Democrate—Teller, Carrinon, Krist-wood, Bauser, and Garlass—for immediate soon after the ressembling of Congraprovation will be made for covering ground in South Carelina, Massachuse

manner deprived of the privilege of exercising their political rights, or where fraud was employed as a factor in producing results. It is promised that the investigation shall be made as thorough and comprehensive as though neway all the chief luminaries of the Republican party in the Senate had not followed the bad precedent established by Mr. Brank in declining to serve on the Committee. ttee. An opportunity is afforded TELLER to distinguish himself and the vigor ous young State he represents, and it is be lieved he is the man to improve it.

Thoughts suggested by the passing away of the old year form the staple of many of the pulpit discourses of yesterday, the last Sunday of an eventful year. The sermons of this character which are reported in our columns this morning are those of the Rev. CLINTON LOCKE, of Grace Episcopal Church of the Rev. Summer Ellis, of the Church of the Redeemer, Universalist; and the Rev. BROOKE HERFORD, of the Church of the Messiah. Prof. Swine preached about "Happiness"; the Rev. W. W. EVERTS, at the First Baptist Church, on "The Sovereignty of Jasus Church," the Rev. James Dekoven, at the Church of the Epiphany, on "Life's Opportunity"; the Rev. J. Munso Gisson, of the Second Presbyterian Church, lectured at Farwell Hall on "The Perspective of the Bible"; and Miss Frances E. William spoke at the Union Park Congregational Church on the anniversary of the Temperance Crusade.

"IGNORANT AND CAPTIOUS." The Chicago organ of the gold monopolists naturally seeks to defend the action of ecretary Sherman in discriminating against the payment and circulation of the silver dollar, and it makes a desperate but ridiculous effort to demonstrate that his recent circular was rather in favor of the introduction of the silver dollars into general commercial use than opposed to it.

The attitude of Secretary Suzaman in this

matter is not to be befogged by any special pleadings. It is set up in his behalf (1) that the Resumption act does not permit him to redeem in silver or anything else anywhere except at the office of the Sub-Treasurer at New York, and (2) that his proposition to send silver dollars in sums of \$1,000 and multiples thereof to other Sub-Treasuries, after notice has been received that corresponding amounts in greenbacks had been deposited for exchange into silver, was governed by the Government contracts with the express companies which do not provide for carrying less than \$1,000 at a single consignment at certain rates. It requires but little reflection to discover the cophistry of these arguments. If Secretary Sheeman not permitted to redeem greenbacks any-where but in New York, then he violates the law as much by offering to redeem in silver at other Sub-Treasuries in sums of \$1,000 and multiples thereof as if he offered to redeem elsewhere in sums of \$50. If, on the other hand, he has the authority to redeem at other points in \$1,000 sums, then he may do so in sums of \$50 and multiples thereof, -the minimum amount fixed by the Resumption act, -as well as sums of \$1,000, and in fixing the latter amount he has un-necessarily and deuberately discriminated gainst silver.

As to the second plea, that the Govern ment contracts apply to the transportation of coin in sums not less than \$1,000, it is manifest enough that Mr. SHERMAN could for ward silver dollars to Sub-Treasuries in sums of \$1,000 or \$10,000, to be exchanged for greeneks in smaller sums, without comp mon who desire silver to get together at le \$1,000 in greenbacks, deposit them with the Sub-Treasury, and then await the pleasure before they can get the equivalent of the greenbacks in silver coin.

The purpose of Secretary SHERMAN to disriminate against the silver dollars is the more evident, however, in the light of his own convictions as to the effect of resumption. He is of the opinion, he publicly de-clares, that the greenbacks will be at a small premium over gold" ontside of New York on account of the greater convenience lightness, and portability of the paper currency, and because of the delay and expens ttached to the process of sending gree backs to New York for exchange in If this theory is correct, then greenbacks in Chicago will be worth more than gold, and, under the terms of SHERMAN'S circular, people can only secure the silver dollars or actual use by depositing for them lying out of the interest on the sum so deosited pending the roundahout and tadion rocess of accomplishing the exchange. This fully justifies the charge of The TRIBUNE that Secretary SHERMAN'S policy is designed and calculated to keep silver out of the hands o everybody, except those who express such a de cided preference for it over gold that they are

willing to incur a special loss in order to secure it. To get silver dollars a man will have to give a more valuable currency than even gold. When greenbacks are worth more than gold SHERMAN well knows that people are not going to send them to him in \$1,000 packages n exchange for silver. Hence the cunningness of his little scheme to keep silver from flowing into circulation. If this is not deliberate discrimination, then we do not un-

derstand the meaning of the word. But the Chicago organ of the gold monopolists coolly suppresses the most con-vincing evidence of Sheeman's present detion to depreciate the silver dollar by ircumventing its general employment as money. He has declared repeatedly that he will not pay out the silver dollars in any amount to any class of the Government editors, whether officeholders or owners of onds, unless they specially demand this kind of legal-tender in preference to either gold or greenbacks. There will be no special demand for silver dollars by public creditors, for every form of indebtedness, including the payment of customs duties to the Government, can be discharged in greenbacks after New-Year's day. Mr. SHERMAN knows, therefore, that nobody will be tempted to incur cost and delay in order to obtain the silver dollars under the conditions imposed by the terms of his circular. But Sherman could get the silver dollars into circulation, if he wanted to, by paying them out, in equal or fair proportion, to the Government officials and employes. He could exhaust the entire stock of silver dollars on hand in a few months by paying out silver dollars to the amount of one-half on every disbursement made by the Govern-ment, beginning with the President, and setting the example by taking one-half of his own salary in that form of legal-tender. But ie will not do this, and in refusing to do so he deprives the Government of one of the essential advantages which it secured along with other debtors to make choice of the kind of legal-tender which it will pay out.

There would be no injustice or discrimination

in such a course, for the payment of silver is ual parts with gold and g ons who should not want to handle and retain the silver could exchange it for silver certificates, and thus secure the very best

kind of paper currency.

Secretary Sherman's duty, under the law and in response to the decands of the prople, is to coin \$4,000,000 per month of ndard silver, and pay it out currently with old and greenbacks in the line of Government disbursements. In persistently refus-ing to adopt this course he has shown a ermined disposition to discriminate against use of the silver dollar, and thereby do be can to degrade and depreciate it, popular will, and which Congress will enforce n obedience to the same mandate unle cretary Sherman shall voluntarily yield is prejudices to the law and the popular

A HIGH MORAL HORSE

The Post-Office people want an expression of opinion from The Tribune whether the hird proposition of FARWELL to LOGAN was one the latter ought to have accepted natorship after the Legislature adjourned, and have the Governor appoint Logan for wo years. THE TRIBUNE answered "that t was certainly an act of friendship which cannot be denounced as immoral by the friends of LOGAN," and, "as the offer was declined by the person to whom it was made, it ollows that he did not think it should be accepted." The Post-Office people profess think the offer was awful and dishonoral and that the refusal was noble, and indicate lofty and moorrupt be mind. The Bloomington Pantagraph, dis

the same subject, says:

Parwall asys that Logan's answer was, won't do it." If so, it was every way creditable Logan, which per a plot full of clumsy treache (the baseness of which Parwall seems quite in pable of seeing), or as the refusal of a sensible to walk into a spider's web on the faith of the sider's promise to let him out again presently. While in no wise doubting the delicacy of ceiling and elevated sense of honor which uggested this refusal to accept the offer. ommon justice to all parties requires that he exact language of the refusal should be given, which was, as Mr. FARWELL relates it : No; if that is done, it will provoke an in estigation. That is hardly safe." Prudence and safety are by no means inconsistent with high sense of honor and delicacy of senti-

It may not be impertinent to call atten ion to the manner in which FARWELL was treated by the man whom he, according these papers, had tried to inveigle into a plot or scheme so disreputable that Gen. LOGAN'S personal honor instantly took affront. Let Mr. FARWELL tell the rest of his story in his

Own words:

I received a note from him [Logan], which I have now, thanking me for my efforts in his behalf, and asking me to go to Washington and ask HAYES to make him Secretary of War. And FRANK PALKER (the Chicago Postmaster) asked me to get William HENRY SMITH to write a letter to HAYES, to make Logan Collector of Castoms. I saw Mr. Smith, and the letter was written. The result was the offer of the Brazilian mission.

The perfidious demon who had tried by perfidious means to also a Demonstration.

perfidious means to elect a Republican Senaor by a Legislature that was anti-Repub can, and whose nefarious scheme had pro voked such an indignant and annihilating rebuke, is "thanked" for his labors, and despite his "infamy," is requested to go to Washington and labor with Mr. Haves have his friend made Secretary of War Could outraged virtue ask more than this Then, too, comes the worthy Postmaste of Chicago, keenly resenting the outrage at empted by FARWELL at Springfield, bitterly enting the decay of politics, which had emboldened FARWELL to give such mortal not be "safe," and that might "lead to a investigation," and asks the "baffled villain to ask WILLIAM HENRY SMITH to importu the President to appoint his outraged frien Collector of Chicago Customs! And Far-well asked the President, but he had already lected a Secretary of War, and therefor offered Locan the Ministership to Brazil a the best thing at his disposal at the time. I will be seen, therefore, how the offense of FARWELL in offering to have a Republican enator elected by the aid of Democrati votes, completely cut him off from all further friendship or recognition by the man whom he vainly attempted to enlist in cheme which might have led to investigation, and was not safe

SHERMAN, THURMAN, AND THE PRES-

IDENCY.

The Presidential bee seems to be buzzing in the bonnet of every Ohio politician whose prominence entitles him to cest en expectant eye upon the White House. As soon as nator THURMAN discovered the little insec n his head-gear, he at once communicated his condition to his friends, who promptly pestered him to run for Governor of Ohio,— a test which seems to be tacitly assumed as the successful condition for a Presidential nomination. The proposition, however es not strike Mr. Thurman very favorably He is not altogether sure what the result of Gubernatorial race would be, nor what the entiment of the people of Ohio is toward him. His flop over from bullion to the rac baby flopped the State over to the Repub licans last fall. If he runs and is beaten that is not only the end of him as a Presi dential candidate, but as a politician, and h would be relegated immediately to the tom of the Capulets. If he runs for an office which he does not want, except for stepping-stone to something higher, he invites an attack all along the line, and a showing up of personal record in which Cincinnati editors are very adrost and searching, and this, too, long before the real fight comes on. If he declines to run, however, ne at once lays himself open to the charge o timidity, and will discourage and disgust his friends. Hence he is in the predicament either of declining a nomination which has never been offered to him, which of itself is ool, even for a politician, or of accepting omination which has not been ten , and making a run which will probably and him and his party in everlasting limbo It now transpires that another favorite son of Ohio is not not averse to quitting the Treasury and running for Governor, and thus by easy stages from Governor to Senator, and Senator to President, reach the White House. Not having as much modesty white House. Not having as much modesty as Thurman, Shreman is not afraid to put himself in training, and "shoot" the embarrassments. He is not only willing, but he is anxious, because with the end of the present Administration he may be left out in the cold. With this cheerful prospect before him, he has nothing valuable to lose. He must be a something or a pothing. If he cost desomething or a nothing. If he gets defeated as Governor he only realizes the fate that may overtake him if he does not run. If THURMAN runs, it will be because his

make as good time as possible with his unwilling legs. If SHERMAN runs, it will be because he takes the course without any regard for any one but John Sherman weighted,—Thurman with his foolish, dishonest, and hypocritical indorsement of the rag-baby and fiat lunacy, when he was known to be a bullionist; and Shrandan with the record of persistently discriminating against silver money, though he know he is doing wrong, and that 95 out of 100 people in Ohio want to pay out silve

as well as gold to public creditors and office holders, and that he promised to use silve in the work of resumption and is not doing it. Nevertheless, the run will be an interesting and a picturesque one, with the chances largely in favor of lucky John. THUEMAN has got all the benefit he can out of the bastard fiat rag-baby. He has exhausted its capabilities and extracted what little breath the moribund monstrosity had left in it. As it is so full of holes that i cannot be inflated again and is no longer available for campaign purposes, of course Thursday will execute another somersault and flop back to the bonest, solid silver dollar; but this will not count with the people of Ohio, who are disgusted with the flat rag-baby and sick of political flopping, and besides that, SHERMAN is much nearer the strong holding ground of honest money, and thus can get the inside track of him.

The most remarkable feature of this business is the complacent assurance with which the Cleveland and Cincinnati editors assume that the route to the White House is via the State of Ohio. Since when has it become necessary that a man must be Governor of Ohio before he can be President of the United States? Because Gen. HARRISON, forty years ago, and Mr. Haves, two years ago, stepped from the Gubernatorial chair of Ohio to the chair of Washington, is every Governor of Ohio hereafter to pre-empt th same privilege? Can no man come before the National Conventions and claim a nomination unless he can present a certifical that he has been Governer of Ohio? If this conspiracy of Cowles, Parsons, and Armstrong, of Halstrad, Deacon Smith, nd McLean, to seize the Presidency and nonopolize it for the benefit of the favorite sons of Ohio, succeeds, what hope is therefor the "favorite sons" of other States who cannot run for the Governorship in Ohio? What becomes of BLAINZ? What will the St. Louis Globe-Democrat have to say when it finds Gen. GRANT disqualified, and hove will the machine men of New York regard this disqualification of her high-stepping and cipher candidates? It may eventuate that the other States will resent these assumpions. Then how will it fare with SHERMAN r THURMAN, who, asking for bread, find that they have received only a stone?

WHY CELEBRATE RESUMPTION! The question is raised as to the propriety and good taste of so early a celebration of Recumption as is proposed in the meeting to be held in Farwell Hall on Thursday even-ing of this week. If not entirently fitting, there is at least no impropriety in it. When as a nation we were compelled to resort to temporarily irredeemable paper currency, that specie and "specie paper" constituted the only safe currency was nearly as universally-admitted a principle of public economy as we have ever seen in the history of our Governmen Inconvertible legal-tender paper was resorted to with the greatest regret, and with the

most solemn pledges to return at the earliest practicable moment to the old and well-tried standard and measure of values. Through weary years we have at last reached them, and, strange as it must seem to those who remember the departure, against a violent of the great conflict for national life and human freedom. Why should not those who have all along favored such a course rejoice at its consummation?

But there are other reasons of importance The burden of Government will be light med, the activity of business prome and investments of capital in permanent en terprises greatly encouraged by giving the commercial world an assurance that the American people, and especially the Western people, are in earnest in their regard for public faith and national credit. We have still outstanding national bonds bearing and 6 per cent which, if funded at 4 per cent, would reduce the annual interest on our debt over twenty millions. This reduction would materially lessen national taxa-

remembered, was progressing finely last winter up to the time the act to repeal the Resumption law passed the Nation House of Representatives. The sale of bonds immediately ceased, and did not begin again until it became positively known that the Repeal act could not pass the Senate, when the demand gradually revived, only to be again suddenly and entirely stopped last September by the unexpected result of the election in Maine. No call was made for bonds from the date of that election after the November elections in the West, which so unexpectedly reversed the sanguing expectations of the anti-resumptionists. Since that time the sale of 4 per cent bonds has been as large as were the sales of 6 and 7 3-10 per cents at any time during the War (the sales for one day last week lacked but a few dollars of two and a half millions). Had the sales continued all the year at the average rate, as they unquestionally would have done only for the opposition to resumption and the demand for "flat money," over \$2,000,000 would have been save on the current year's interest in the public debt. This is direct expense to the National Treasury or account of the great noise made by a few demagogue politicians, accompanied by a train of even more noisy followers. What it has cost the business of the country can never be known. The Honest-Money League that has proposed this celebration is an association of business men organized es pecially to oppose and counteract the argu ments against resumption, and to afford the friends of that measure a definite plan by which to work for its support. Its work was educational, and was conducted in the simplest and most unobtrusive manner,-the distribution of documents to those who applied for them on the question of resump tion and kindred topics involved in the dis cussion. The celebration is to be in keep ing with this plan of procedure,—no boastful, noisy demonstration. The League asks the citizens of Chicago to assemble quietly in a public hall to listen to an address from one of the most scholarly and eloquent of

the view of it that will be presented on Thursday evening by Gon. James A. Gan-

AN IMPORTANT AND BAD DECISION We print elsewhere the decision recently made by the United States Supreme Cour made by the United States Supreme Court which is considered by Mr Justice BRADIET as calculated to "introduce evils of great magnitude that will ultimately lead to the recognition of the war-debts of the seceding States." The case, as epitomized by the New York Tribune, is thist

The Bank of Tennessee, organized more than wenty years before the Civil War, issued notes which the State agreed, by a clause in the bank's tharter, to receive for taxes. The notes issued in the supremacy of the Confederacy, however, were declared void by the Constitution dented at the receivement of the Constitution of the charter, to receive to thate. The notes according the supremacy of the Confederacy, however, were declared wild by the Constitution adopted at the reconstruction of the Sate, and a collector of taxes who retused to receive them was made the defendant in this suit, the plaintiff claiming that this constitutional amendment was itself void. The Supreme Court finds nothing in the record to show that these notes were issued in aid of the Rebellion, and nothing from which a presuprision to this effect can be properly drawn, and decides, first, that the constitutional amendment declaring these notes void so of no effect, because it impairs the obligations of contracts, second, that the State of Tennessee has always, since its first admission into the Union, been the State of Tennessee. Its secession did not, according to the opinion of the unjority, interfere with "its perpetual succession and perpetual identity. Not only is it the same body politic now, but it has always been one of the Union and perpetual identity. Not only is it the same body politic now, but it has always been one of the United States, a State of the Union." Referring especially to the share of the State in the Rebellion, its majority says: "It meyer escaped the obligations of that Constitution, though for awhile it may have evaded their enforcement." Against these views of the majority, the Chief-Jarstice, Mr. Waltz, Justice Branzey, and Justice Harlan, enter emphasic protests, arging that the banks of the rebellious districts were unquestionably used in furtherance of the insurrection, and denying that the acts of a robellious State are binding on a reconsistency of the Chief specially which has been unicased by one of the minority of the Court will arouse no little foreboding, and will increase the dread of the people of the North at the passibility that a political party which might take undue advantage of such a decision may obtain possession of the Chiefago Bar Associa-

The meeting of the Chicago Bar Associ tion on Saturday afternoon, at which the movement for the Congressional investiga-tion of Judge BLODORTT was considered, was argely attended and enjoyed an expression of opinion from many of the most prominent mbers of the fraternity. There were eches, there was a resolution, and there 89 against its adoption, and yet it is curious that the action taken does not solve nor even touch upon the point which was evidently ppermost in the minds of those present a t is in the minds of most people who have given the matter any thought. The resolu-tion adopted simply provides for a Commit-tee of the Association whose duty it shall be to ascertain the character and substance the charges against Judge BLOCOETT, and the proof relied upon in support thereof, fro the three legal gentlemen alleged to have made them. This request had already been made, and Messrs. Cooper, Shelbon, and KNICKERBOCER, the gentlemen in question, had declined to comply with it for, as they

The manifest reason, among others, that we have already sought an investigation of those charges at the hands of the House of Regresentatives of the United States, and under such circumstances we could not be guitt of so great an act of discourtesy to that body as a compliance with your request would involve.

Whether this reason be sufficient or not, is not likely that a repetition of the request will secure a different response, so that the adoption of the resolution seems to have been superfluous and useless. The vote was 56 in favor of its adoption and 39 against it, but it is impossible to tell from the terms of the resolution, no matter whether the vote was for or against the resolution, whether the person voting was in favor of or opposed to Congressional investiga-tion, or whether he was of the opinion that Judge BLODGETT ought or ought not to ask for such an investigation. Yet this is the vital point at issue at the present stage of the movement. While the uttered reindicated their views as to the advisability of suffocating Congressional inquiry, the record action went off at a side issue that did not touch the core of the case. The matter has not been bettered any by the half day's talk, although the speeches were quite interesting Sunday reading, and some of them were d cidedly sharp and pungent. One can read between the lines and see that a great deal more was meant than was said, and that out of the fullness of the heart the mouth did not speak, on that occasion, the ideas that were pressing for utterance.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincin pati Commercial has been collating some statis-tics from the Post-Office Department that have bearing upon the material and intellectua growth of the country. The entire number of stamps issued since June 30, 1847, amounts to 9.719,308,537, "enough," the calculator informs as, "to zeach six times around the earth placed end to end." Their aggregate value reaches \$250,327,383.09. At the opening of the War, they had reached 216,870,060, and represented a face-value of \$5,990,389. There was a slight falling off in 1861, but that was prompti recovered, and since then the issue of stamp has increased on the average about 100,000 and day, or more than 30,000,000 yearly. In the iscal year ending last summer ber of stamps amounted to 744,071,-518, and their value aggregated \$20,-562,463. During the fifteen years in which stamped envelopes have been issued, the Gov-ernment has sold to the public 1,839,601,625, of which 570,239,300 have been "request" envelopes. The number issued in 1858 was 5,000,000, the number issued last year 183,560,350. Postalcards were first issued in May, 1873, the design now in use having been adopted in 1875. The total number issued is 751,249,500, of which nearly one-third (200,680,000) were used last year. Stamps of special design have been issued year. Stamps of special design have been strong for the use of each department in prepaying official mail matter. Such stamps were issued official mail matter. Such stamps were issued and still remain in use, covering forty-nine va-rieties, the largest denomination. \$20, being used by the State Department. Under the act 23, 1872, stamps of special design were provided for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and periodicals. The issue was be-gun on the 11th of December previous and still continues. The denominations are from two cents to \$60. If the sale of stamps increase in he future as in the past, within ten years it will

each \$40,000,000 annually The validity of the act of the last Legislatur of this State known as the Tramp law, for the summary apprehension of vagrants and professional criminals, is still a matter of question Judge McAllister, of this city, declared it un constitutional on the ground that it denies trial by jury to arrested vagrants. On the other hand, Judges McRoberts, of Joliet, McCully able jurists, and whose sympathies are not strongly on the side of the criminal classes and tramps, and vagrants, believing that the ac does not take away the trial by jury, have de cided in favor of the law's constitutionality The State Supreme Court will probably ere long

The miserable quibble upon a single word in the new Appropriation bill having been disposed of, and the proper law officer having given his opinion that the Investigating Committee has American statesmen, one who has given perhaps, more careful study to the subject on which he will speak than any other of the he necessary funds at its dispo people's representatives,—who saw early the coming conflict, and prepared to meet it, order for them to commence their work promptly and transact it without any unnecessary delay, and with the most rigid scrutiny. They have before them the balict-box stuffing in South Carolina, by which an entire Democratic when many others thought such preparation

thousands of Republicans were practically sig-franchised; and the disbolical murders which were committed in Tensus, Feliciaus, and other parishes in Louisians in October last, by which the strongest Republican districts in that State went almost solidly Democratic. These two crimes of fraud and murder are of greater magnitude than any that have hitherto occurred in the political history of this country; and the people of the North will not be satisfied until they have been thoroughly exposed and the guilty parties are punished. The Committee is composed of men of ability, but it should have been still further strengthened by placing Mr. Blains at the head of it. He was its promoter and author, and it needs his activity and fearlessness to direct its investigations. For declining to serve in that capacity, after having nstituted the investigation, Mr. BLAINE can

ardly hope to escape censure. The Cincinnati Gazette calls attention to the fact that in the Republican National Conven-tion of 1880 the Southern States will have 138 out of 389 votes, the present ratio of represent-ation being based on that of the Electoral College. This will give the Southern States a power in the Convention out of all proportion to their Republican voting strength. "In all probability," remarks the Indianapolis Journal, "not a single Southern State will vote for the Republican candidate in 1880, yet they can come within forty-six votes of naming him n Convention. This is not right. The present basis of representation is wrong. Instead of being based on the Electoral vote, it should be batts of representations being based on the Electoral vote, it should be based on the number of Republican votes cast at the preceding election. This would give Republican States their proper proponderance in Convention, and prevent the anomaly of a Republican States their proper proposed by Democratic

Resumption the day after to-morrow. With

the stealthy approach of the decisive day an exchange observes:

The Greenbacker weeps by the waves of the wimpling Wabash and refuses to be comforted. He has heard that some dark night next January the ax of the girdler will be stealthly laff to the trunk of the Tall Sycamore. True, the occupation of the situdinous buttonwood is gone. Resumption is an accomplished fact. If II, W. Yoorness is the champion of the human race, and the restoration of specie payments is the oppression of mankind, why did not Dax lift ap his mighty voice axinst the iniquity before the adjournment over the holidays? Was that an hour for the brazen tongue of the silver trumpet of freedom to be silent? Was that a period to consult the innate moderty of a champion of the rights of human nature invested from the beginning of the world in ragimoney? D. W. V. must answer these questions or there will be other champions of freedom rising up to vindicate the matchiess gifts bestowed by an avenging Providence upon a beloved country.

The St. Louis Republican calls public atter tion to the figures which it prints from the In-ternal-Revenue Collector's office, which show that the whicky trade of St. Louis has increased more than 50 per cept since 1876. The whisky business was always good in St. Louis until inbusiness was always good in St. Louis until in-terfered with by Mr. Brisrow and others, who broke up the Ring, but let most of the guilty men escape. With such villainous water as they have in that city, pure, good whisky is one of the necessaries of life. In Chicago we patronize the milkman instead of the distillery.

A bit of Canadian thrift appears in this item A bit of Canadan in the system of the from a Toronto paper: "Montreal volunteers are beginning to talk about the arrangements for the reception of the Thirteenth New York Regiment, whose intention it is to visit Montreal on the 24th of May next. Their trip will cost for necessary expenses alone about \$10 per man, and as the regiment will be from 400 to 500 strong, it is estimated they will spend from \$10,000 to \$15,000 in Montreal in carrying out their fraternal visit."

This being the mince-pie season, the post of

This being the mince-pie season, the post of the St. Louis Times feelingly portrays the sad consequences by a good parody on a portion of Grar's beautiful Elegy:
Full many a colic-cramp and mortal throse The dark unfathomed depths of mincemeat bear. Full many a soul the candy, white as snow.
Has hastened hear'nward up the golden stair.
Now laughs the genial doctor all the while.
And orders in "a column will displayed."
The undertaken wears a hopeful small.
O'er prospects of a soon reviving trade,

A Washington dispatch represents the finances of Louisians in rather a bad light. Under the NICHOLLS Government the State debt has been largely increased, a cash balance of \$300,000 left by Gov. Kelloge spent, and there is danger Mrs. JENKS assured us that "politics is a science down in Louisiana," but it evidently doesn't include the subject of finance. The "science" she referred to only related to the manipu of visiting statesmen and Returning Boards.

The Democrats intend that BLAINE shall testily before the Teller Committee in regard to frauds in Southern elections. They hope to rove out of BLAINE's own month that his recent speech was based upon filmsy rumors and unsupported allegations, and in that way make a point against him. That crowd has not made such headway in their efforts to checkmate Mr. BLAINE thus far, and he is probably prepared to meet any of their maneuvres now.

Between the 1st of May and the Sist of October 571,792 strangers stayed in Parisian hotels and lodging-houses, being 46,021 in excess of the visitors to the 1867 Exhibition, and 308,774 in excess of last year. Of these, 218,662 were foreigners, of whom 64,044 were English, 23,524 Germans, 21,419 Belgians, 16,417 Italians, 14,550 Americans, 13,284 Swiss, 10,234 Spaniards, and 9,072 Austrians. Thirty-aix Royal visited the Exhibition, and blogg " MA STNAY

Ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, is the latest talked about candidate for the Berlin mission. One writer says he has "great geographical strength," which, added to his personal qualifications and personal friendship for Secretar's Schurz, makes him "a promising possibility." How is it about his "personal magnetiam"? That is getting to be considered one of the necessary assets of a really brilliant public man dowadays.

Speaking of the hop. Samuel T. GLOVER, who is a candidate for the United States Senate from Missouri, a correspondent of the New York World says that "he is too good a man for us to hope to see returned to the Senate at pra-ent from Missouri, where factions in the Demicratic party have fought each other hotly for some years, and prevented the best man from attaining to the seat once occupied by BENTON."

Cleveland has just added \$3,250,000 to her debt for a big bridge connecting the east and west portions of the city. The facility with which corporations and municipalities slide into debt in these latter days is one of the most striking (and lamentable) characteristics of our nodern civilization.

In Missouri they refer to the Senatorial question as a game of "Sixty-six." In Wisconsin they call it "Seven-Up"—there being seven gentlemen who want it bad; and in Illin JOHN LOGAN in trying to "euchre" OGLESBY out of the seat.

Congress is to be asked to grapt a charter to a new telegraph company to connect all the leading cities of the United States. It is claimed that it can be done for \$5,000,000, although the lines of the Western Union represent a cost of

Mrs. CLARK and her alleged paramour, Sr. Persu, did not go into the emotional insurity business to any extent. The "emotion" was expended in another direction.

Next Thursday morning all persons indebted to us can have the satisfaction of paying their debts in gold, or silver, or greenbacks. GRANT Wrote a letter to SHERIDAN

hat, it would please him if he would let Pawn umption day will be a sort of Black Friday

or the Ohio "Idee." Have you resumed? RELIGIOUS.

A PREGNATE DECISION. Happiness" the Subject of Prof. Swing's Sermon Yester day Morning.

The Rev. Dr. Gibson on the Proper Method of Considering the Rible.

God's Sovereignty Set Forth in Strong Terms by the Rev. Dr. W. I'm Ans wi W. Everts. to strongway

appropriate Thoughts on the Dying Years by the Revs. Clinton Locke and Brooke Herford.

The Rev. Dr. DeKoven on "Life's Opportunities"-Miss Willard's Review of the Temperance Orusade.

HAPPINESS.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning is
the Central Church, taking as his text:

He that is of a merry heart hath a continual
feast.—Proc., xv., 15.

feast - Prov., xv., 15.

All pursuits are pursuits of happiness. The young men who are standing in the presence of a group of professions try to select one which will yield them not only a support which will yield them not only a support, but also the most of happiness. No man will, of his own accord, select an avocation against which his heart recoils. So universally does man seek personal happiness, and so widely does society in its organized forms seek this destination, that many philosophers have declared happiness to be the final motive of all conduct. conduct; that all other motives are but shapes of this one all-prevailing influence. It is in-deed true that no act of life can be found in which this reward of being may not be seen as a possible motive, or at least as an expectation; but that all acts are done from siderations of the final welfare of doer may well be denied; for without very clear proof we should not make man creature of only self-interest. It is evident that all good conduct and all good character are in-evitably joined with that result called happiness, and this is, perhaps, as far as the common mind can see in this direction in the spirit

ness, and this is, perhaps, as far as the common mind can see in this direction in the spiritual world.

While philosophers are ardently, and almost vainly, attempting to learn whether all actions and all virtue are to be explained by the influence of this one pursuit, this truth remains for the common public, namely, that the pursuit of happiness@enjoyment, pleasure, is one of the most immense chases in which the human multitude sver joins. There are some was do not seek riches, perhaps, because they were born into an old wealth which in generations has not increased nor diminished, or, perhaps, because they were born so poor that the thought of riches is a hopeiess dream; and there are persons who do not seek a home, or a name, or culture, but persons who do not seek pleasure one can with difficulty discover. This crusade is one in which all join and march to the music in front of the mighty procession.

Not every single individual of the human family has marched to this music, but no one shape of motive has come so near making a unit in one particular of the races and epochs of man. The history of the exceptions, could we find them and read them, would reveal to us only more clearly the fact that the Creator designed that all illustrations and is described to shun the amiles, and laughter, and joys of earth, have found their methods to be, not a form of development, but a blight. In almost all histories of old lauds we find a band of asceticism or stoicism drawn across the great page,—a black line in this wide spectrum. Some disappointed priest of some god, or some baffled politician, or some baffled lover, or some unbalanced brain has gone out from almost every state of the part, and in some desert has founded an order and a philipsophy, whose cardinal idea has been that man should seaser the founded an order and a philipsophy, whose cardinal idea has been that man who fied from civilization and look to the desert (grouse, a desert) that be when one of these had made his call or loage to the bleak sand or rocks, he soon managed to have company, and thus soon a hundred or a thousand hermits assembled in valley, or moun-tain, or plain, that they who scorned all plea-ure might have the pleasure of companionship. Although they ate in perfect silence, and with faces unrelieved for years by a smile, and ate only a little bread, and oil, and sale, and at

have the pleasure of the company of each office. Thus these sets of men who have set forth with the cardinal doctrine of denying self have hastened to gratify self by demanding the presence of companions. Thus has asceticism failed to root out from the heart fice motifye of happiness, because where it has vowed to be miserable it has asked the pleasure of companions in dress,—it asked the happiness of being seen.

When this eccentricity of numan nature passed over from the Pagan to the Christian world it could not by any effort become a perfect self-denial, for the recluses, the hermits, and the mouks, all betrayed points at which they wanted happiness to come in, and so rapidly did these points mulitiply and enlarge that at last a moasatery became a place where there was plenty of good food, and good wine, and good bearty laughter. To be fat and jolly as a monk became the quality at last of these orders whose founders had left the world that the body and soul might escape its sensual pleasures. Thus so stubborn is the natural law of pleasures that men who have sat forth to uppose it have been found at last fatter and redder of face and jolliar than those who remained away from this contest with

signborn is the natural law of pleasure that men who have set forth to oppose it have been found at last fatter and redder of face and joiller than those who remained away from this contest with the flesh and the devil.

Again; in so far as individuals as have succeeded in overcoming the smile and joy of earth, to that distance have they also blighted the other natural powers of the soul. In the effort to overthrow pleasure, these men have dregged down all else. The mind hastena to pass into a stupor when it has become convinced that there is nothing around it worth living for. The more the ascetic, be he Pagan or Christian, be he a Stole, or a Fakir, or a Monk, limits the horizon of pleasure in the best sense of that word, the more he limits the out-reachings of the mind and heart, and contracts the powers and works of his life. A suicide is a man whose heart has become perfectly emptied of joy and the hope of it, and next to the sniede, stands the ascetic who holds the theory of the suicide, but in a less real form; he has the faith or creed of the suicide, bus has not yet risen to his practice.

A classic orator once spoke so powerfully about this worthlessness of human existence that his addresses were always followed by a sudden increase of suicides. We who from our happier cra look back cannot but feel that the hire some of our ancestors cherished for pleasure made the world seem so small and ill-deserving that they did not care to extend towards it their stem or their charity. From the years which they had sown broadcast with their hatred of laughter, they reaped a harvest or indifference and coldness of soul. It mattered little to them how much their neighbor or their enemy sufference, for suffering was a dignified condition of body and mind, and was not half so weak a thing as lond enjoyment. If this stoicism enabled some men to be martyrs, and to sing song as the stake, it also made them willing, ness to have one's own thumb twisted or right hand burned, it has always another side,—the power to refine away of the men who could hold their hand in a blaze until it were consumed have passed away also the men who could, without finching, hold in the same blaze the hands of other people. Let us have, instead of iron/men, souls sensitive to joy and pain, for these only can measure fully the toy and pain of another.

site to a conception of How can a man be anx other that of which he tle! No doubt the poe mense learning and ism, but, if story

pade into a severe sta-scter, this bad resu randering away from ogether of Mosaic I When our ancestors of ritches they quoted shalt not suffer a wi Christian Church beas those who rejected it e who rejected imitated the exa indose who rejected its and imitated the example their extermination of early Christian Church of Christ, but its imaginary Church, and put to death or because the Mossic the Pagans root and these olden-time trion by quoting from them. Simancas, says the irright, because in the onomy we are told the must be burned in sight that idolators must be and there be stoned to tors, when they made the icut, founded it as far Pentateuch. Again and law they cite the holy no of legislation. For except this Blue Law: "If about 16 years old, and of ing, shall curse or smite mother, he or there shall exceded \$1.17; Lev. 20.4" If a man have a second the state of the state of

Exodus 91, 17; Lev. 90, and baye a mot obey the voice mother, and that when tized him he will not he shall they bring him and testify that their son ious, and will not obey to ment, but lives in sundry such a son shall be put 121, 20." You may study alleged cruelty of Christ it all to have come from Moses brought the per earth, and that Christ an an equal and everlasting. an equal and everlating this assumption has come crueity and blood and the moment you dissolve ionship between the the Sermon on the Mount, you have the come between the the sermon on the Mount, you have the come between the theory of the service of the service

and Queens. In children are seen; no fee Relshazzar's, it is to be writer composing his box dipping his pen in an is or of a helmet. Looking fathers shaped our religi gloom, and gave us a wo presence pleasure partou presence pleasure partou or of a weakness. This b lege and duty of our tim history and to affirm that sympathy with that vast fills up the mortal soul. fills up the mortal soul, quire whether Christ soul, quire whether Christ see. Faul ever joined in a were a most withering. This we know, that hast the picture of man in his laughter, and all delight swaying a sceptre, or a writing a poem, or fou hence you who love pleas phus, or Tactius, or Livy to show you a preceden that of reason,—or you nomit the battle-fields and your pages with comm your pages with commodities from all lands.
Thus studying man, you suit of happiness has du
the beating of his heart,
way from the old Edea
America.

nerics.
lappiness thus reveal
l noble, and universal
nsked what happiness
l noble! It must be a happiness It must be a happiness with morality. Pleasure of any law of health, or society is only a pain of "daughtere of fey" are nite grief. And the appglass for happiness is mortgage upon the soul paid with heavy interest. The pleasure of the guin and generally the fashio inflation of to-day at the Happiness is much lift. Happiness is much in-represent an actuality. stored-up labor of indi-man has earned a farm of a pot of gold, he may is most to the amount of house, or pot of gold, checks or drafts to of his realty, his his 10 cents on the del moning with his possess.

awful depreciation of bo is reported on street, a church circles, and in the ful place—the home. Y daily persons, male and discounted too heavily It must therefore be amusements are things than sweepingly cooles the theatrs, of games, dance, of the dinner, of must be one that shall

RELIGIOUS.

ss" the Subject of Prof. 19 day Morning.

Dr. Gibson on the loss on Method of Considring the Bible.

signty Set Forth in Strong by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts. to stromment

Thoughts on the Dying the Revs. Clinton Locke d Brooke Herford.

DeKoven on "Life's Oppor-Miss Willard's Review Temperance Orusade.

HAPPINESS. mon by Prof. swing.

Dreached yesterday morning in sureb, taking as his text:

of a merry heart bath a continual

they who scorned all please pleasure of companionship,
o in perfect silence, and with
or years by a smile, and ate
and oil, and sait, and ate
and oil, and so we companions
alsery. In India, where the
id-torturers exist, these seekto in groups, that they may
of the company of each other.
men who have set forth with
fire of denying self have
self by demanding the press. Thus has asceticism failed
as heart the motive of happieit has vowed to be miserse pleasure of companions in
a happiness of being seen.
ricity of human nature passed in
to the Christian world it
fort become a perfect selfcluses, the hermits, and the
i points at which they wanted
in, and so rapidly did these
i enlarge that at last a monice where there was plenty of
you wine, and good hearty
is and joily as a monk became
of those orders whose founddid that the body and soul
lensual pleasures. Thus so
aral law of pleasure that men
to oppose it have been found
did of face and joilier than
away from this contest with
will.

as individuals as have sucning the smile and joy of
one have they also blighted
powers of the soul. In the
pleasure, these men have
else. The mind hastens to
when it has become conis nothing around it worth
ore the sectic, be he Pagan
a Stoic or a Fakir, or a
northing around it worth
ore the meeting and in the
mid and heart, and cond works of his life. A suiheart has become perfectly
the hope of it, and next to
the ascetic who holds the
morthing around it worth
ore spoke so powerfully
eas of human existence that
ways foilowed by a sudden
We who from our happier
but feel that the hatred
or cherished for pleasure
is os small and ill-gerving
to extend towards it their
allowing the plantic. The

short todd and years are considered with the history and or of a beinnet. Looking into such a record our disconsidered of the policy of a beinnet. Looking into such a record our discons, and age us as wearing in which is meaning presence pleasure partook of the quality of a size of a beinnet. Looking into such a record our discons, and age us as wearing in which is meaning presence pleasure partook of the quality of a size of the policy of the presence pleasure partook of the quality of a size of the policy of the

The Green bounds of the Land Control of the Control

ancient city, often feels a sense of the instability of human greatness. But, turning his eyes upon some mountain summit that has stood the test of ages, he feels a sense of relief, and shouts, in joyful accents, all things are not passing away. When he contemplates this wreck of empires, and realizes that all things pass away, he turns to God, who is the same to-day, yesterday, and to-morrow, and to Jeans Christ the same yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow. The permanent need of Divine revelation, of mercy, of atonement, and of some supreme sovereignty, assures us of the perpetuity of Jeans Christ's kmgly office. The communication of the soul with the spiritual world must be feit as of successity. If the spiritual universe exists it must become a guide, a hope, an encouragement to man. If it be discovered only through faith, it can only be revealed through that faculty, and the prophetic gift has through that faculty, and the prophetic gift sast through that faculty, and the prophetic gift was furnished to preduct and defect revelations, and Jesus Christ came to fill out these revelations. To fulfill, not to destroy. He was the necessity of the human race, and the prophecy of Moses and the prophets was made glorious in Him. There is nothing more fanatical and absurd than to ignore the prophets, and the Son of Man, of humanity of God, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. His prophetic office can never be ignored. The men who ignore the prophecies and follow individual speculations are the most deluded class in the world. The permanent need of compensation, atonement, intercession, forgiveness, and pardon assures the Divine mediation of Jesus Christ. The intuitional sense of this in man assures him of it. All men have the concleucy of accusing or excusing, and this impresses them with the ne-

preached at the Church of the Messiah yesterday morning, taking as his text the following words:

All these were honored in their generations, and were the glory of their time. "Ecclesiasicus, zite., 7.

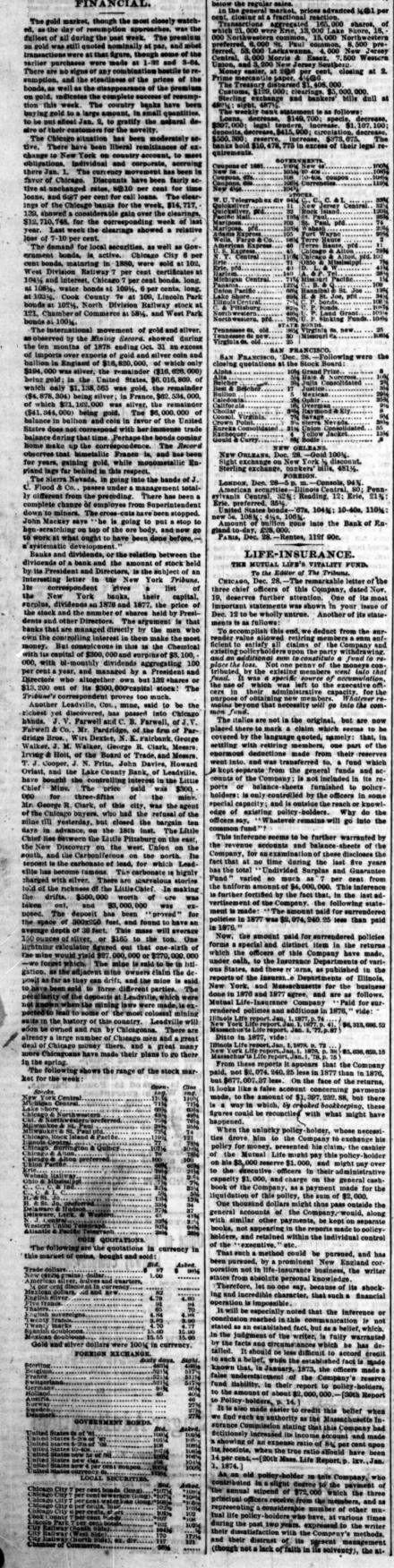
It has been the reverend gentleman's custom for a number of years to preach from this text sibe last Sunday in the year, and to make it the basis of a review of the death-roll of the year, and yeaterday was not an exception. His subject was "The Death-Roll of 1878," and in its consideration he said the world's greatest treasures were its great mee, and that all who held oubliposition had gotten a name and a record, whether they had used their positions wisely or not. He then proceeded to refer to the names and lives of some who had had their names stricken out the past year by the hand of death, arguing that in no other way could he so well show how the world was changing. In looking over the death-list of the year he had been struck with the fact that our minds became confused, and that we so soon forgot even the names of the deceased, however great they might have been in their day. He had performed the sad task of searching out the names of the more illustrions and noted, however, of those who had died during the year, and had grouped them in threeclasses: First, were those eminent in nations and politics; second, those famous in art, literature, and trayel; and third, men of prominence in the religious world. Of the first class there had been many deaths, among whom were Fope Pius IX., the ex-King of Hanoves, Victor Emmanuel, and two Queens of Spain, the life and history of all of whom he reviewed, caying especial attention to Pius IX. and Emmanuel, whose lives he considered together. The former had begun if who many deaths, among whom were fope Pius IX. the ex-King of Hanoves, Victor Emmanuel, and two Queens of Spain, the life and history of all of whom he reviewed, caying especial attention to Pius IX. and Emmanuel, whose lives he considered together. The former had begun if he was only precipited from a

The Rev. Summer Ellis, of the Church of the Redeemer, corner of West Washington and Sangamon streets, preached a memorial sermon yesterday morning on the lives and characters of those of the flock who had passed away since his ministrations at this particular church began. The pulpit and reading desk were appropriately decorated with memorial offerings, and an evergreen agh in the centre attracted considerable attention. Its upper and curved portion contained, in floral letters, the words, "lo Memoriam," beneath which appeared a pendent floral star. A sheaf of wheat stood at the foot of each side of the arch, while beneath the star in the centre, and projecting from a bed of flowers set off with wreaths of smilax and light and dark grasses, were several ealst likes, its emblems of all that is sweet and pure.

Mr. Ellis chose for his text, Het., xii., 1: "Seeing we also are compassed about by so

BUSINESS MOTICES.

DECASTRO & DONNER REPINING COMPANY,
Affidavis to the above effect in the Many Total pa-



FINANCE AND TRADE.

Review of Chicago Fi-nances Last Week.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active

for Holiday Week-Provisions

Steadier.

ment of Produce During

the Week.

FINANCIAL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

tention and reply of the executive officers, in treix capacity of employes and servants of the policyholders, is respectfully solicited.

Whatever the truth is in respect to this Vitality Fund, the time of its origin, its amount, and present whereabouts, let us have it in plain and nositive terms from a responsible source, namely: Frederick S. Winston, Richard A. McCurdy, or William H. C. Bartlett.

ROBERT W. HALE. BY TELEGRAPH.

KEW YORK.

NEW YORK. Dec. 28.—Gold quiet at par. Borrowing rates 162, and 1-6462-64 per diem.

Governments steady.

Railroad bonds strong.

State bonds duil.

The stock market to-day was firm except coal shares, which were quite erratic. At the opening there was considerable pressure to sell those shares, especially Delaware & Lackswamna, which sold down to 41. Subsequently there was an advance of 1/62 per cent, but the improvement was nearly all lost at the close, when some seller sixty-day options were put out in Delaware & Hudson at 1/6 below the regular sales.

In the general market, prices advanced 1/62 per cent, closing at a fractional reaction.

Transactions aggregated 165,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Ers., 13,000 Los Shore, 18,000 Northwestern common, 15,000 Northwestern preferred, 5,000 S. Paul common, 8,500 perferred, 5,000 Lackswamna, 4,000 Now Jersey Central, 2,000 Morris & Essex, 7,500 Western Umion, and 3,200 New Jersey Southern.

Money cassier, at 2/66 per cent, closing at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4/460.

The Treasury disbursed \$1,408,000.

Customs, \$1120,000; clearings, \$3,000,000.

Sterling exchange and bankers' bills duil at 4824; sight, 4874.

The weekly nant statement is as follows:

Louna, dacrease, \$149,700; specie, decrease, \$307,000; legal tenders, increase, \$1,107,100; deposits, decrease, \$15,500; circuiation, decrease, \$500,300; reserve, increase, \$375, 675. The banks hold \$10,478, 775 in excess of their legal requirements. COMMERCIAL. Latest quotations for December delivery on the leading articles for the last two busing Friday. 6.00 8 6.324 2.60 3.55 1.06 824 904 welve months ago: 1878. | 1877. | 1876. | 1877. | | Fiour. bris. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. Withdrawn from store during rriday for city consumption: 1, 200 bu wheat, 2, 314 bu corn, 862 bu oats.
The foll ow ing grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 8 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 3 cars mixed, 18 cars No. 2 hard, 66 ars No. 2 soft spring, 61 cars No. 3 do, 36 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (194 wheat); 61 cars high mixed corn, 24 cars new do, 19 cars new mixed, 75 mixed corn, 24 cars new do, 19 cars new mixed, 75 cars No. 2 eorn, 7 cars rejected (186 corn); 15 cars white oats, 8 cars No. 2 mixed, 5 cars rejected (26 oats); 9 cars No. 2 rye; 2 cars No. 2 bariey, 8 cars No. 3 do, 12 cars extra do (22 bariey). Total, 437 cars, or 180,000 bu. Inspected out: 10,309 bu wheat, 11,983 bu corn, 426 bu oats, 5,223 bu bar-

of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated: Dec. 21, Dec. 29, 1878. 1877. 72, 438 81, 239 81, 748 81, 718 458, 748 88, 620 35, 558 690 819, 117 2, 428 86, 629 245, 275 18, 655 Dec. 28, 1878. 94, 334. 443, 580. 334, 730. 163, 407. 23, 445. 70, 158. 3, 248. 162, 444. 16, 036. Receipts

Flour, bris.

Wheat, bu.
Cora, bu.
Oats, bu.
Dressed hogs.
Live hogs. No.
Cattle, No.
Shipments

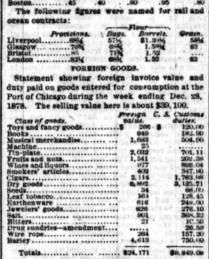
Flour, oris.
Wheat, bu.
Corn, ou.
Oats, bu.
Rye, bu.
Bariey, bu.
Craft, bu.
Corn, ou.
Cost, bu.
Rye, bu.
Dressed hogs.
Live hogs.
Live hogs.
The following were the 67, 331 548, 574 149, 7:6 101, 002 7, 930 109, 143 68, 924 192, 281 114, 335 48, 981 3, 944 70, 077 14,494

The following were the exports from New York for the week ending as dated:

| Dec. 28, | Dec. 21, | Dec. 29, | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | operators did not care to make new trades in the absence of decided advices from the other side of the Atlantic,—the trading in produce there being

the year.

In the market for staple and fancy dry goods there was a restricted movement at nominally steady prices. Groceries were reported in good demand for the season, and were generally firm. mand for the season, and were generally firm. Coffees were moving freely, and were firm at a 1/2/4c advance from the lowest figures; of last week. Rice also was higher. Sugars were dull, with values still unsettled. There was a good demand for butter, and a fair ine previous quotations. Dried fruits remained quiet and unchanged. Fish were inactive, and values were to a great extent nominal. Leather, bagging. obacco, coal, oils, paints, and colors ruled quiet, as previously quoted. Lumber was in moderate demand and steady.



To the Editor of The Tribune To the Editor of The Pribuse.

CHUCAGO, Dec. 28.—In your commercial columns it is stated, ''The average price of wheat in this market for the week three years ago was 55%c, and for December three fears ago was 98c.' Please add that those were the currency prices, and that the average price of gold was 113 for the week three years ago, and 114% for December three years ago.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS — Were moderately active, and irregular within narrow limits, but firm by comparison with previous days of the week; though the advices from Liverpool and the East were in favor of a further decline, and hogs at our Stock-Yards were quoted 5c lower. There was more reported for shipment than the vaccant average.

decline, and hogs at our Stock-Yards were quoted ac lower. There was more reported for shipment than the recent sverage.

The following table exhibits the number of hogs packed at the points named since No. 1, 1878, as compared with the same time last year:

The following table exhibits the number of hogs packed at the points named since No. 1, 1878, as compared with the same time last year:

The following table exhibits the number of hogs packed at the points of the last year:

The date, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1877, 1878, 1878, 1877, 1878

Loose, part cured. \$2.45 \$3.40 \$3.40 \$3.50 Boxod. 2.60 \$.55 \$.55 \$.65 \$.46 \$3.40 \$3.50 \$3.55 \$3.55 \$3.65 \$3. Long clears quoted at \$3.30 loose and \$3.45 boxed; Cumberlands, 3940596 boxed; long-cut hams, 5440596; sweet-pickied hams, 54406 for it to 15. h average; green bams, 4460496 for same averages; green shoul-ders, 246. Hacon quoted at \$4404c for shoulders.

country, with sale of 300 bris city at 656c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged on the better grades, while shipping brands were quoted easy, as buyers refused to pay asking prices. The trading was chiefly local. Sales were reported of 450 bris winters on private terms; 1,150 bris spring, chiefly as 33,350g 4.50; and 25 bris buckwheat at \$4,00. Total, 1,025 bris. The following was the range of asking quosations: Choice to favorite brands of white winters. \$3,50g 5.00; fair to good brands of white winters. \$3,50g 4.25; good to choice red winters. \$4,00g 4.50; fair to good spring, \$3,2563.75; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$3,50g 4.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$3,50g 5.00; patent springs, \$6,00g 7.50; low grades, \$2,00g 3.00. Buckwheat flour, \$4,00g 4.50 per bri. Brax—Was in fair request and steady. Sales were 50 tons at \$7,75 per ton. tons at \$7.75 per ton.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at \$11.00 per ton

BRAN-Was in fair request and steady. Sales were 50 tons at \$7.75 per ton.

Conn-Maal-Coarse was nominal at \$11.00 per ton on track. Sale was made of 100 bris yellow at \$1.60.

Mydollykoa-Sale was reported of 10 tons fine at \$12.00 on track.

SPRING WHEAT-Was rather quiet during the greater part of the session, and steady at a decline of about ide from the closings of Friday. Liverpool was reported slow, and New York dull, while our receipts were smaller in volume, but with hight shipments. A few ontside buying orders were received, but the market for futures seemed to be chiefly local, and there was not much demand, and the stand of the seemed of seemed of the seemed of see

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS-Were steady, under a fair inquiry, at \$1.30 81. 50 per bn.

BROOM-CORN—Was to light local request. Outside orders were scarce: Fine green carpet brush, 3%64c; green huri, 3½c; red-tipped huri, 3c; fine green, with huri enough to work it, 34@3%c; red-tipped do, 2½@

BROOM-CORN—Was in light local request. Outside orders were scarce: Fine green carpet brush, 396-91; green hurl, 396: red-tipped hurl, 3c; fine green, with hurl enough to work it. 396-386; red-tipped do. 2960 Sc; inferior, 1962-96; crooked, 162-96;.

BUTTER—Trade was fair, the demand for good to best qualities fully equaling the supply. Prices ranged about the same as at the beginning of the week, and were nominally steady. We quote: Creamery, 216-28e; good to choice dairy, 14620c; medium, 11615c; inferior to common, 5630c; roil butter, 8615c.

BAGGING—Remains inactive and unchanged. The few orders received were filled at the annexed quotations: Stark, 23c; Brighton A. 219c; Lewiston, 209-9c; Ottor Creek, 105c; American, 19c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu 12614c; gunnies, single, 14615c; double, 23623c; wool sacks, 40645c.

CHEESE—For fine goods the market maintains a fruer tone. The noorer qualities still show a want of frunces. Trade continues quies, though the volume of sales is fully up to that of past years at a corresponding period. We quote: September and October, full cream, 78669c; August do, 7675c; part skim, 646

COAL—a continued good demand is reported, and prices keep with up, though for nutrascite there is an unsettled feeling. We quote: Lackwanna, large egg. 86, 25; small egg. 36, 25; nut. 86, 00; Fine, 83, 00; Baltimore & Ohio, 84, 2564, 75; Minonk, 83, 20; Williams and Chemical and Chemical Conference of the shear of t

oranges, \$2.7563.50; Vaiencia do, \$5.008.00 per bri; box oranges, \$2.7563.50; Vaiencia do, \$5.009.00 per case; Plorida do, \$3.00 per box of 100; lemons, \$4.0084.50 per box. GROCERIES—Coffees are still the centre of interest. The late advance at kilo and at New York has done much to restore confidence, and during the past-few days there has been a generous movement at attacilly hardening prices. Ito styles have advanced "4646c, and mild grades also are held at triffe higher. Rice is mild and unsettled. Date of the triffe higher. Rice is mild and unsettled. Date of the triffe higher. Rice is the time of year.

Rick—Carolina, 6946746c; Louisiana, 6446746c; Rangon, 644674c; Carolina, 6946746c; Louisiana, 6446746c; Rangon, 644674c; common to fair, 13461846c; roasting, 11466176c; between the time of year.

But and patent cut loaf, 1046164c; crushed, 944616c; between patent cut loaf, 1046164c; coating, 11466176c; between patent cut loaf, 1046164c; crushed, 944616c; between patent cut loaf, 1046164c; crushed, 944616c; between patent cut loaf, 1046164c; crushed, 944616c; between patent cut loaf, 1046164c; coating, 11466176c; between patent cut loaf, 1046164c; crushed, 944616c; between patent cut loaf, 1046164c; crushed, 944616c; box, 184686c; cot fully alt to prime, 64667c; do fully alter to prime, 64667c; d

LIVE STOCK. Hogs, 26, 9%0 25, 139 24, 314 13, 680 26, 3.9 19, 000 Cattle, 2, 528 1, 828 2, 051 8, 084 5, 237 1, 800 Total
Same in week 1877.
Same week in 1878.
Last week.
Shipments
Monday.
Tuesday.
Wednesday.
Thursday.
Friday. .16, 526 .14, 076 .14, 430 .24, 866 .. 635 .. 37 .. 1,538 .. 1,477 .. 2,499 3,316 975 1,715 2,474 1,950 585 1, 175 . 6,211 10,430 1.76

there is not as yet any noticeasise deterioration in quality warrants the expectation of free arrivals for some
weeks to come. Closing quotations were \$2.5062.60,
for bacon grides, and \$2.4562.75 for poor to extra
heavy.

SHEEP—Have been in better demand, and for good to
best qualities the market has ruled a trifle higher. We
quote poor to common at \$2.562.15, medium at \$2.50
\$3.00, and good to choice at \$5.1025.75 per 100 lbs.
Some taney sold night of the sold of the some taney sold night
BT. LOUIS.

By. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—Carrix—Nothing doing
on account of no supply. Fine fat shipping and export
grades would sell readily if here, but there is no demand for butchers, and common stock is light. The
prospect for fat cattle next week is good. A considerments, 90.

Hous—Very slow; imast packers out of the market;
light shipping to best Yorkers, \$2.5562.50; packing,
\$2.502.60; extra, \$2.85; receipts, 2.500; packing,
\$3.502.60; extra, \$2.85; receipts, 2.500; panching,
\$3.502.60; extra, \$2.85; receipts, 2.500; and conse-

SOURT OF STATE OF STATE OF STATES OF

\$1.75@2.10.

CINCINNATI. Dec. 28.—Hoos—Jernand active, and prices have advanced 5c; common, \$2.20@2.50; light. \$2.50@2.70; packing, \$2.60@2.80; techers', \$2.60@2.85; receipts, 3.83; shipments, none.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Dec. 28.—Hoos—Strong: choice. \$2.50@2.00; receipts, 4,000.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28-11:30a. m.-PLOUE-NO. 1, 22s;

No. 2. 18s.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1. 9s; No. 2. 8s ed;
spring, No. 1. 9s 44; No. 2, 7s; white, No. 1, 9s
4d; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 2s 4d.

Corn-New, No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 22s 9d.

PROVISIONS-POTK 40s. Lard, 31s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28.—COTTON-Tending up: 5563

556d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export,
2,000; American, 8,500.

PROVISIONS-Short clear bacon, 24s 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—SPIRTSS OF PREDIXEM-11463

13d.

318.
Liverpool., Dec. 28.—Prime mess pork—Ekstern.
44s: Western. 47s. Bacon—New Cumberiands, 27s ed.;
short rlbs, 25s; long clear, 22s 64; short clear, 24s 64s;
shoulders, 18s; hams, 33s. Land, Mis. Prime mess beer,
new, 77s; india mess beef, new, 87s; extra india mess,
old, 94s. Checae, 45s. Tallow, 39s ed.
London, Dec. 28.—Liverpool.—Wheat slow. Mark
Lane—Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat very small.

NEW YORK. Dec. 28.—COTTON—Quiet at 914@004c; futures steady; December, 9.49c; January, 9.51c; February, 9.70c; March, 9.85c; April, 9.97c; May, 10.60c. February, 9.70c: March 9.85c: January. 9.51c: February, 9.70c: March 9.85c: April, 9.97c: May, 10.09c.

PLOUR—Dull and unchanged: receipts, 12.000 bris.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; receipts, 30,000 bu: ungraded spring, 88\(\)600 bc: No. 3 spring, 89\(\)801c: No. 2 spring, 10\(\)801c: N

GS, 25.

Baltimore. Md., Dec. 28.—Flour.—More active, and a shade firmer, Grain.—Western fairly active; closing weak; No. 2 Feonsylvania red, 51.07%; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, 51.08661.086; January, 51.08661.086; February, 51.07641.076. Corn.—Western active and

Copyre-Firm; more isquiry; nio cargos and changed.
Whitsxy-Firm and unchanged.
Farigury-To Liverpool, per steam, dull and nominal; grain, 64d asked.
RESCHIPTS-Flour, 2,200 bris; wheat, 13, 300 bu; corn, 26, 400 bu; cata, 4,000 bu.
SHIPMATYS-Wheat, 5,700 bu; corn, 11d, 500 bu.
NEW OBLEANS.
NEW OBLEANS.
NEW OBLEANS.
AS GRAIN-Corn strong and higher; white and yellow, 50c. Oats firmer at 31, 200.

cierr rib. 456446: clear. 486. Hams-Sugar-cured duil, weak, and lower, at 816066; uncanvased, 76-856.

WHENY-Stead; Western rectified, \$1.0561.10. GROCRIES-Coffee active. firm, and higher: Rio cargoes, ordinary to orime. 1161646. Sugar is good demand at full prices at 456456; common to good common, 4565566; prime to croice, 556969; yellow clarified, 656756. Molasses steady, with a good demand, common, 30220; fair. 256250; contribugal, 10 6200; prime to choice, 256320. Rice active and firm at 556966.

BELS-SUE. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. Dec. 28.—PLOUS-Steady and unchanged. Rye flour, \$1.75621.00.

GRAIN-Wheat seaser and duil; No. 2 red, \$1.054; amber. \$1.084631.075; write. 3i.0761.086; No. 27 Chicago, 5566-2. Corn duil, and tending downward steamer, 4166456; old yellow, 476486; new mixed pork, 88.5068-75. India mess beef, 519,00618.50. Hams-smoked, 7862; plekted, 66656; green, 5c ask ed. Lard higher: prime steam, 06. Pleyrious-Bully, and tending downward. Mess pork, 88.5068-75. Rolla mess beef, 519,00618.50. Hams-smoked, 7862; plekted, 66656; green, 5c ask ed. Lard higher: prime steam, 06. Pleyrious-Bully of the steamer, 246350.

Obussa —Quiet but steady; Western, 76956.

Whisas —Quiet but steady; Western, 76956.

Whisas —Quiet but steady; Western, 76956.

Milwauker, Wie, Dec. 28.—Flour-Quiet and unchanged.

Milwauker, Wie, Dec. 8.—Flour-Quiet and unchanged.

Milwaurer, Wis., Dec. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and un-changed.—Wheat duil: opened '4c lower; closed steady: No. I Milwaurec, nard, 82\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; No. I Milwaurec, 80\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; No. 2 Milwaurec, 80\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; December; \$\frac{1}{2}\)c; Perurary, \$\frac{1}{2}\)c; People of Milwaurec, 80\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; No. 4. Outsteen St. 10 Section of Milwaurec, 80\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; No. 5. Outsteen St. 10 Section of Milwaurec, 80\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; No. 5. Outsteen St. 10 Section of Milwaurec, 80\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; Mos. 1. Also. Bariey better; No. 2 spring, cash and January. 80\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; February, 80\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. 10 Section of No. 1. \$\frac{1}{2}\)c. 40\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. 10 Section of No. 1. \$\frac{1}{2}\)c. 10 Section of No. 1. \$\frac{1}{2}\)c. 10 Section of No. 1. RECEIPTS-Flour, 11,000 bris: wheat, 66,000 bu. Shipments-Flour, 15,000 bris: wheat, 37,000 bu.

Sailpannta—Flour, 15,000 bris: wheat, 37,000 bu.

87. LOUIS.

88. PLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened duil, but closed active: No. 2 red fail, 91%c cash: 90%690%c Johnnary; 91%691%de February; No. 3 do, 88%690%c No. 2 spring. 746.

Corn casier and active, at 2 %6929%c cash: 20%692% february; 31%6933%c February; 31%6933%c mark; 33%6 Agril; 33%6 Sail february; 3 files and in wer; No. 2 files cash: 20%6 February; Rye firmer and better, at 42%642%c. Barley duil: fancy Wisconsin, 60.690c; fancy low, \$1.00.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1.04.

PROVISIONS—Oully a jobbing trade. Lard easier at \$5.5065. 35.

RECEITTS—Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; cash, 9,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu;

u. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu: corn, 4,000 bu: oats none; rre. 3,000 bu; bariey, 2,000 bu. CINCENATI, Dec. 28. COTTON - Quiet at 8%c.
PLOUR-Steady and unchanged.
Grain-Wheat scarce, firm, and quiet; red and white,
Source. Corn quiet but firm, at the tie cash; 350 Jandery. Outs in good demand at Medice. Hye firm at 52
decr. Barley quiet but steady for No. 3 spring at 526
70c. Barley quiet but steady for No. 3 spring at 526
70c.

GASIC. Barley quiet but steady for No. 3 apring at 506
TO:
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; held at \$8.00.
Lard in good demand and prices a shade hisher: steam,
\$5.4025.4025.4025.closing at the latter bid. Build means duil
and nominal. Bacom steady at \$2.875. \$3.00, \$4.125,
\$4.27, and \$4.2564.375.
WHINEY —Steady and unchanged.
LINEED OIL—Quiet at 60561c.
BOSTON.
BOSTON, Dec. 28.—FLOUS—Steady; Western superfine,
\$3.0063.25; common extras. \$3.7564.25; Wisconsin extras. \$4.0064.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patest procens. \$8.5068.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota patest procens. \$8.50680; No. 1 white, \$863840; No. 3 white and
No. 2 mixed, 31622160. Rye, 600-20.
RECHIPTS—Flour, 2, 400 bris; corn, 3.50, 000 bu; wheat,
SULPMENTS—Flour, 1, 700 bris; corn, 35, 000 bu;

SHIPMENTS—Flour, I. 700 bris: core. 35,000 bu.
LOUISVILLE. Dec. 28.—Contow—Firmer at 854c.
FLOUE—Quiet and unchanged.
GHAIN—Wheat steady: red. 58c; miled. 34c. Oais—White, 36c; miled. 35c. Oais—White, 36c; miled. 25c. Rye outet at 53c.
HAY—Steady at 80,000s. 50
PROVISIONS—FOR quiet at 98,12940s. 25. Lard steady: choice leaf. 654605(c; do keg. 75c. Bulk meats steady: shoulders. 254625(c; clear ris. 554635)c; while 7-31.03.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 28. - Flour-Quiet and un-Invianapolis, Ind., Dec. 28.—Plous—Quiet and unchanged.
Grack—Wheat weaker: No. 3 red, 20093c. Corn quiet at 200235c.
Grack—Wheat weaker: No. 3 red, 20093c. Corn quiet at 200235c.
Grack—Provisions—Green aboutlees, \$2.25; clear rib, \$3.40
Grack—Provisions—Green aboutlees, \$2.25; clear rib, \$3.40
Grack—Provisions—Green aboutlees, \$2.25; clear rib, \$3.40
Grack—Provisions—Grack—Sp. 3000 bu: corn, 48,000 bu: corn, 5,000 bu.
SatiraEnte—Wheat, 10,000 bu: corn, 28,000 bu.
SatiraEnte—Wheat, 10,000 bu: corn, 28,000 bu.
SatiraEnte—Wheat, 10,000 bu: corn, 20,000 bu.
SatiraEnte—Wheat, 10,000 bu: corn, 20,000 bu.
SatiraEnte—Wheat, 10,000 bu: corn, 20,000 bu.

Special Dispute to The Tribuna,

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 2s.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat—tiececlpis, 17, 500 but shipments, 6, 400 but sirm; No. 2, cosh, 75Nc; January, 72Nc; Corns—Excelpis, 4, 075 but; shipments, 2, 400 but lower; No. 2, cash, 25Nc; January, 22Nc; Corns—Excelpis, 4, 075 but; shipments, 2, 400 but lower; No. 2, cash, 25Nc; January, 22Nc; Corns—Excelpis, 4, 075 but; shipments, 2, 400 but; Defficit.

Deficit.

Defficit.

D

Burralo, Dec. 28.—Grain—Business at a standstill.
Prices nominally unchanged. WOOL. WOOL.

Boston, Dec. 28.—Wool.—Better feeling: sales small. Large buyers have cleared the market of all desirable lots of fine wool that were offering at low prices, and the bulk of the stock is now in the hands of parties holding for higher prices: Ohio and Pennsylvania ficeces, 348,39c; Michigan and Wisconsin. 328, 39c; No. 1 Western fleeces, 316,35c; unwashed combing and delaine, 25,239c; medium Indiana, 25c; unwashed Missouri, 23,4c.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 28. -PETROLEUM-Firm; stand CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 28.—PETROLEUM—Firm; standard white, 110 test, 9c.
Oil City, Pa., Dec. 28.—PETROLEUM—Market opened with 97% bid: advanced to 185%c, declined to 35%c, at which price it closed; shipments, 21,000 bris, everaging 31,000 bris; transactions, 200,000 bris.
Pittanuro, Pa., Dec. 28.—PETROLEUM—Moderately active; crude, 31,17% at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 8%c. Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Business continues light with commission-houses and importers. Jobbers are doing a fair trade in prints and cotten goods, and dross are selling at lower prices in order to reduce stock before stock taking. Cotton goods quiet and fairly steady. Woolen goods inactive. Foreign goods very quiet.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Dec. 28.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-Steady at 28c.

How Millionaires Invest Their Money.

New York Correspondence Recessive Democrat.

It is surprising that money lenders are so indisposed to accept out-of-town securities. Such, however, is the case, and hence, while millions are waiting investment, lenders will not notice applications from the country. One journal advertises nearly \$2,000,000, but city security is wanted. Nearly one-half the above sum is offered by one broker, who represents several large estates. Heavy loans on the very best property can be had at five per cent, but on second-rate property, such as tenement houses, livery stables, &c., six per cent is demanded. The Astors do not lend on mortgage, but prefer Governments. The reason is found in their objection to appearing in the public prints as parties to foreclosure suits. Other prominent capitalists, such as James Lenox, Peter Goelet, and Robert L. Stuart, adopt a similar policy. They purchase first-class railway bonds in large sums; also city bonds, the issue of which amounts to \$120,000,000. This personal property is very carefully kept. The Astors have a large safe, which is always guarded. It probably contains \$25,000,000 of such securities. The Safe Security Company propably has \$100,000,000 in its care, and here no ropberty or defaication has ever been known. There is probably \$800,000,000 of personal property held in this city, almost all of which escapes taxation. This estimate does not include merchandise, but simply capital.

The subject of the use of salts of corporates. How Millionaires Invest Their Money.

Poison in Preserved Peas.

The subject of the use of salts of copper as coloring matter for articles of food has been before the French Academy. In the course of the discussion, M. Pasteur stated that, having bought fourteen cases of preserved peas at random from several shops in the principal quarters of Paris, he found ten of them contained copper, sometimes as much as 1 70,000th of the whole weight of the article, exclusive of the liquid, the latter always containing some copper when the peas contain it, but in less quantity; in the peas, the copper is generally to be found fixed under the exterior corried envelope. It was also stated that preserved peas may always we considered as being tainted with copper when they have, even in the least degree, the fresh green color of natural peas. In the interest, therefore, of public sanitary safety, M. Pasteur urged the absolute proscription of such treatment of alimentary substances,—toleration

A Royal Chatean.
The King of Bavaria is creeting at He
Chiemace a Royal chateau, on the plan of
at Versailles. The estimated cost of the
ting is 36,000,000 marks (\$0,000,000).

New York Open Board of Trad OF MONTBEAL AND CHICAGO. 128 and 130 LaSalle-st

NEW YORK STOCKS bought and sold on OKE PRE CENT MARGIN, to lots of the shares and apwards Grain and Provisions bought and sold. Contracts and closed out un'll margin to exhausted. W. L. COMINGS. F. & WOODCOCK.

SAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Leave. | Arriva.

 bWinons & New Ulm
 0:00 p m
 1 7:00 s m
 7 7:00 s m
 1 8:45 s m
 1 Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Cheago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. ...
No other road runs Pullman or any other form a hotel cars west of Chicago.

6—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

6—Depot corner of Cansi and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATHROAM Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av/and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 50 Clark-st. and at depota.

CHICAGO, ALTOF & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-s. bridge and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 123 Randols.

Kanasa City & Denver Fast Rx... 12:30 p m 2:35 pm 5t. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 a m 7:35 pm Mobile & New Orienan Express 9:00 a m 7:35 pm St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 pm 7:35 pm St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 a m 7:35 pm 6t. College & Past Express 9:00 a m 2:35 pm 6t. Chicago & Paducal R. R. Express 9:00 a m 2:35 pm 3:35 pm 3:35

HICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Union Denot, corner Madison and Canal-sa. Ticked Office, ed South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Ross, and at depot.

[Leave. Arrive.]

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pau and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Praise on Chies. Or ria Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winosa. HALINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-access.

Ticket Office, 121 Handolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. Arrive.

8:50 pm | 6:50 pm 8:50 pm | 6:30 am 8:50 pm | 6:30 am 8:50 pm | 6:50 pm 4:50 pm | 6:50 pm Cairo & New Orleans Express.

OCairo & Texas Express.

Suringfield Express.

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, of Clark-st, southeast comer of Badolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer Hodge. | Leave. | Arrive

PITTEBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Office. 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. Arrive. Pacific Express 5:15 pm 5:00 pm 5:00 pm 6:00 sm

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Manco-st. Ticket Offices, St Clark st., Palmor House, Grast Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). | Leave. | Arriva.

Morning Mail—Old Line.

New York & Boston Special Ex.

9:00 am 7:40 pm
Atlantic Express (daily).

Night Express.

17:00 pm: 7:40 pm
10:20 pm: 5:40 am
17:00 pm: 5:40 am
17:00 pm: 5:40 am
17:00 pm: 5:40 am
17:00 pm: 5:40 am

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS L. L. Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta. West Siss.

Cincinnati. Indianapolia. Louisyille, Columbus & Kast Day

Rayress.

Night Express.

8:00 p m; 7:10 p m

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty seconds.

Cincinnati, Indianapo'is & Louis

Ville Day Express.

Night Express.

8:00 pm 7:00 pm

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAR. Depot, corner of Van Buren and shorman sta.

Uffice, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. | Arrive.

OHICAGO & RASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAR
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark st., 123 Dearborn st., and ppot, corner Cluston and Carroll-sts.

GRAY'S REMEDIES. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

VANSCHAACK, STEPHERNON & OL., Cl.
Lake-st., Chicaro, wholesale and retail agents
will supply druggists at proprietors brices.

TESCELLAREOUS

NO CURE! DR. KEAN 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charm, throate, nervous, or special diseases. This issue, any physician in the city who warrants came and city who warrants came and city who warran

NEW

Shopping

New Yorkers Genui

.JeThe Manch Transpor

Traveling Trim era--0'Lea with

New York, Dec. was unsually brisk, that the better time When people gener custom of making financial meaning in and free, there is fur of these cheering signing the past week.

In the bolislay shore In the holiday sh at her liveliest. Th make their brighten pearance. Broadwa Fourteenth street a the vast concourse Broadway is still be crowds; but for t trace and travel he

strong. More wear Grand street, the gra-less fashionable and ping season the mode wife and daughters, thimself, at home, for one case and the ti be many. THE B has played a consp time. By its use vicinity of Macy's, a more brilliant by nig of day. Once get the illuminator reduced by Prof. Edison, and in our cities will be a read by. A single street in the centre

parsing objects into a
A new feature amout the importation for the mistletoe. Immense berried plant was displing far too small for the supply was very large mess in greens for the proportions, and if of holly and every market rould be as be astonishing. The this year extended its confined to the summall the hospitals of the patients. More dies devoted their times the summall the bospitals of the patients. More dies devoted their times pread, all the societ her giving dimers, as ceiving generous do laisand the scene was acrived but once a yeeity were also remem who bear good cheer a The introduction of ENGLESH CONTEST System in this city is who desired to do sor direct benefit and tall observation of the Bristol, Manchester, convipced him that very desirable for were also fairly wherever they ed. the experiment movement was

especially the latter.
story building in the lacording to his idea home should be. The by the diffurous process of the lacording to his idea home should be. The proof contains the me and the principal may replete for a postandard novels, enc works, and is open rooms the evening ma the simple in coffee and rolls, or list shows that the propurpose to benefit the tea are 3 cents a cup, nenny each, and is open rooms the evening ma the simple in coffee and rolls, or list shows that the propurpose to benefit the tea are 3 cents a cup, nenny each, and is cents. "Alla" of Cayendish pence." Those who to coco as a S cents. "Alla" of Cayendish pence." Those who to coco can carry lunch in the barber should be presented in the basement is a in the barber should be presented in the basement is a fin the barber should be and the company and has standly increasing as the quality of the tea and that the only che establishment is the be no doubt of the smand in that case the company will travel in its only that, there is roomen to make a fortun after those of Paria, county reasonable is a mand in that case the county reasonable is a provides that for the county reasonable is not provided 4,000 miles. It lated is and to be number of people is the part. Col. Mapleson his own particular acother paince cars are, for the company. On dierster, the second R in honor of the primate way, is not going pany will travel in its pleson was given a collection of the session Herald's Mapleson his own particular acother paince cars are, for the company. On dierster, the second R in honor of the primate way in the result of the session Herald's Mapleson his own particular acother paince cars are, for the company of the primate company will travel in its pleson was given a collection of the primate company of the primate company will travel in its pleson was given a collection of the session has made to the session of the session has made to the session

Mapleson has made so lovers are exceedingly has not as yet grown they have done no than he has by them.

O'LEARY GETTING THE O'LEARY O'STRING, has done ever to sell Bibles. The Betime of writing, has thughes, the "lepper, of a character. But ter than Hughes money for O'Lear, It is freely doubled wig reat walk at Bridgep If it was, he has given repeat 4t, when olac mitting of no decept in to be of vast potential.

A Royal Chateau.

g of Bavaria is erecting at Herres.

a Royal chateau, on the plan of that
les. The estimated cost of the build00,000 marks (\$9,000,000). FINANCIAL.

CONTREAL AND CHICAGO. nd 130 LaSalle-st RK STOCKS bought and sold on ONR PER GIN, in lots of ten shares and upwaris. Provisions bought and sold. Contracts not in flumargin ts exhausted.

MINGS. F. S. WOODCOCK.

LROAD TIME TABLE

AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

now or Revenuou Makes. - Saturday

BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD, of Lake-st., Indiano-av/ and Stateenth-st., and Stateenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 50 Clark-depots.

ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO,

& Denver Fast Rr. ... *12-30 p m * 5.25 p m ringfield & Texas ... * 9:00 a m * 7:55 p m voringfield & Texas ... * 9:00 a m * 7:55 p m ringfield & Texas ... * 9:00 p m * 7:55 p m ringfield & Texas ... * 9:00 p m * 7:00 a m ingron ... * 9:00 p m * 9:00 p

outh Clark-st., opposite Sherman House

LINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Office, 121 Handolph-st., near Clark.

HIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

m and Air Line) ... * 7500 a m * 6:65 a m * 9:00 a m * 7:40 p m * 6:65 a m * 9:00 a m * 7:40 p m * 4:00 p m * 4:45 a m * 6:00 p m * 43:45 a m

PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO PAGLWAY. Canal and Madson sta. Ticket Offices, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

BALTIMORE & OHIO, from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-Offices, 83 Clark st., Palmor House, Grand Depot (Exposition Building).

HORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

KANKAKEE LINE

OCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD.

"Danville Route."

77 Clark st., 125 Dearborn st., and De-corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

BAY'S REMEDIES.

S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

RK. The firent En-TRADE MARK.

The firent En-TRADE MARK.

Will promptly and
radically cure any
and every case of
Nervous Debuilty
and Weakness.

Position Indiscretion,
excess or overwork
of the brain and neryous system is perfectly harmices, acts

light like magic, and has after Taking,
been extensively like Taking,
there's years with great success.

The Special
de by all druggists at SI per package, or
SS, or will be sent tree by mail on remoney by addressing

THE GRAY MEDIOENE CO
10 Mechanics Block, Detroit, Mich.
ACK, STEPHENSON & CO., 92 and 9.
Coaro, who deale and retail agents who
uggists at proprietors brices.

DR. KEAN,

MINCELLANEOUS.

Leave. | Arrive.

*10:30 a m * 3:40 s m *10:30 a m * 3:40 s m *10:30 a m * 3:40 a m *10:30 a m * 3:40 a m * 3:15 p m * 7:00 a m

60 & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY.

toThe Manchester Coffee - House Transported to the Metropolis.

Traveling Trim of Her Majesty's Opera--0'Leary's Walk-Away with "Sport," Etc.

NEW YORK.

of the Holiday Sea-

Genuine Mistletoes

Bough,

Prom Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Christmas trade was unusually brisk, and bore indirect evidence that the better times are actually upon us. When people generally resume the pleasant custom of making holiday gifts, there is a financial meaning in it, and an encouraging one. And when the Christmas charities are enlarged and free, there is further meaning in that. Both of these cheering signs were to be observed during the charity of these cheering signs were to be observed during the charity of these cheering signs were to be observed during the charity of these cheering signs were to be observed during the charity of the cha of these cheering signs were to be observed dur-

ing the past week.

In the holiday shopping season, New York is at her liveliest. The shops and customers alike make their brightest and most attractive appearance. Broadway is no longer the scene of pearance. Broadway is no longer the scene of the greatest rush, and whirl, and excitement. Fourteenth street and Sixth svenue have drawn the vast concourse away from the old line. Broadway is still bad enough for the bater of crowds; but for the usurpers of Broadway's trade and travel he can find no language justly strong. More wearing yet are the scenes on Grand street, the great trading avenue of the less fashionable and well-to-do. At this shopping season the moderate man should keep his wife and daughters, the quiet man should keep wife and daughters, the quiet man should keep himself, at home, for the temptations in the one case and the trials in the other would else

THE BLECTRIC LIGHT has played a conspicuous part in this active time. By its use Fourteenth street, in the vicinity of Macy's, and Grand street, have been more orilliant by night than by the garish light of day. Once get the cost of this wonderful illuminator reduced to the minimum hoped for by Prof. Edison, and the lighting of the streets in our cities will be something to talk about and read by. A single reflector swung across the in our cities will be something to talk about and read by. A single reflector swung across the street in the centre of a block is sufficient to brightly light up the whole space, and to throw parsing objects into a white and ghostly relief. A new teature among the Christmas greens was the importation for the first time of the English mistletoe. Immense quantities of the pale-berried plant was disposed of, the supply proving far too small for the demand, although the supply was very large for a venture. The business in greens for the holidays has grown to vast proportions, and if the number of toos of holly and evergreens brought into this market sould be ascertaived, the total would be astonishing. The Ladies' Flower Mission this year extended its charitable labar, hitheric confined to the summer mothes, and decorated all the hospitals of the city with wreaths and festoons of green, to the cheer and delight of the patients. More than a hundred young fadies devoted their time for two or three days to this work. The Christmas charities were widespread, all the societies and institutions of relief giving dinners, and the needy otherwise receiving generous donations. On Blackwell's laised the scene was such an one as can be observed but once a year; and the prisons in the city were also remembered by the missionaries who bear good cheer as well as good counsel. The introduction of the ENGLISH COPPEE AND ERADING ROOM system in this city is due to a retired banker, who desired to do something that would be of direct benefit and value to the working classes. Observation of the coffee houses in London, Bristol, Manchester, and other English cities convigred him that these lightly first were very desirable for workingment and that they care and content in the converse of the converse of the total working classes.

Observation of the coffee-houses in London, Bristol, Manchester, and other English cities conviped him that these institutions were very desirable for workingmen, and that they were also fairly profitable investments wherever they had been established. He came home determined to make the experiment. The only wonder is that the movement was not made years ago, since American travelers have always had picnty of praise for the London chop-houses and the Paris cafes, especially the latter. The banker leased a four-stery building in the Bowers, and fitted it up especially the latter. The banker leased a four-story building in the Bowery, and fitted it up according to his idea of what a workingman's home should be. The ground floor is occupied by the dining-room proper. On the floor above are the reading-room, library, chess-room, and smoking-room. The neatly-furnished reading-room contains the morning and evening papers, and the principal magazines. There are conveniences for writing, and paper and evelope are furnished for a penny. The library contains standard novels, encyclopedias, and historical works, and is open to all visitors. In these rooms the evening may be pleasantly passed by the simple

works, and is open to all visitors. In these rooms the evening may be pleasantly passed by the simple

INVESTMENT OF A NICKEL
in coffee and rolls, or in other viands. The price-list shows that the proprietor is honest in his purpose to benefit the workingmen. Coffee and tea are 3 cents a cup, cocoa 4 cents, rolls a pensy each, and plea and asndwiches 4 cents each. Tea and coffee, to be taken outside the premises, are sold at 6 cents a quart, cocoa at 8 cents. A clav pipe and three "filis" of Cayendish are furnished at "tappence." Those who buy a cup of coffee, tea, or cocoa can carry funch with them if they desire. In the basemeat is a further economical feature, in the basemeat is a further economical feature, in the price of shaving is fixed at 5 cents, and hair-cutting at 10 cents, with washing accommodations free to all patrons of the coffee-house. The institution has been open nearly a month now, and has done a large business, constantly increasing as workingmen discover that the quality of the tea and coffee is excellent, and that the only cheap thing about the model establishment is the price list. There seems to be no doubt of the success of the experiment, and in that case the coffee-houses will rapidly multiply. There is room for some enterprising man to make a fortune out of cafes modeled after those of Paris, equally well furnished and equally reasonable in prices.

A PALACE TRAIN OF OPERA.

Manager Maoleson is the first imitator of

man to make a fortune out of cates modeled after those of Paris, equally well furnished and equally reasonable in prices.

A PALACE TRAIN OF OPERA.

Manager Mapleson is the first imitator of Manager Sargent, and will travel by special teals, as well as in special cars. The contrast provides that for the sum of \$15,000 the operatic company and impediments shall be transported 4,000 miles. The number of fares stipulated is said to be \$46, though where all that number of people is to come from does not appear. Col. Mapleson is to have a new car for his own particular accommodation, and three other paince cars are to be freshly fitted over for the company. One of these is to be named dierster, the second Roze, and the third Hank, in honor of the prime donne. Mme Roze, by the way, is not going to Mexico, and the company will travel in its full strength. Col. Mapleson was given a complimentary dinner at the Westminster yesterday, and a neat affair it was the guests being mostly representatives of the press, with their ladies. In his brief remarks the impressario attributed his success to the hard and faithful work of his company, in which he takes the greatest pride. S reaking of his success reminds me of the reckless statement of the Boston Herald's correspondent, that Col. Mapleson will carry away with him not less than \$100,000 as the profits of his first subscription season in New York. To anybody who knows the seating capacity of the Academy, and the amount of money that can be put into a crowded house, the absurdity of this statement goes without saying. To have cleared \$100,000 out of thirty performances, Col. Mapleson must have made over \$3,000 above expenses from every night; and, as his expenses are from \$2,800 to \$3,200 a performance, the total receipts must be something humansator realizaths estimate, to say nothing of the fact that at least one-fourth of the performances were poorly attended, or comparatively so with the fiers of the surface of the performance of the managers. It is freely doubted whethe

If the managers are trustworthy, 40,000 tickets of admission were sold on Christmas Day alone, at 50 cents a ticket. At the lowest estimate, putting the Christmas attendance down to half that number, the total attendance thus far has been considerably over 50,000. As O'Leary is to have three-fourths of the gate money, in the event of winning, his week's lacome will be a snug sum to lay by. While it is hardly possible that Campana can cover the 450 miles required to secure him \$2,000, he will doubtless be well provided for, in return for his profitable services. To illustrate the character of "Sport" it will suffice to say that he was divorced at 2 o'clock in the afternoon from his second wife, and married at 9 in the evening of the same day to his third, who has watched his trotting progress with persistent interest. He made enough from his first walk at Bridgeport to buy himself some fancy walking-clothes and pay his wedding expenses,—the bridgs tour being made made on foot, of course,—and will make enough more out of the present contest to keep him comfortatly for a year or two; more, probably, than he ever realized from the best five years' wages he was ever able to earn. So it gues, that a man who happens to have enduring muscless in his legs can realize more hard cash from six days of tramping and trotting around a sawdust ring than a hard-worked protessional man can in a year of daily labor. As Mr. Eccles, the inimitable, would say: "This ees hard!" Shopping and Sight-Seeing New Yorkers Dancing Under the

CURRENT OPINION.

Uncle Peter, Peter Cooper takes fresh air in his cushion

Give Us a Rest! Why floes not Anna Dickinson marry White-law Reid, or else say she won't, and give us a

Sad State of the Democracy Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rev.).

There remains for the pure and simple Green backer his theory; he can console himself with it. But the Democratic inflationist is in a mel-ancholy state, and there is no belp for him.

A Small Hole, the possibility that the Radicals had the tissue bailots orinted to injure the reputation of the Democratic party. The New and Courser has the capacity to crawl through a very small hole.

Mr. Hayes Asserts Himself.

The Administration has finally got the better lute freedom, and at such times as may suit.

Thurman's Remark.

Rassa City Journal (Rep.).

Thurman is a sly old fox. He has been taken to serious account is the North for saying that in this country "wealth and intelligence must rule." But in saying it he has used the one Democratic argument in the South, and it may yet win him a Solid South in the pext National Convention.

Chicago as a Summer-Resort.

Cincinnati Times.

With the mercury in Chicago from 14 to 20 degrees below zero the morning before the merry Christmas, there would have been a striking fitness in trinting articles on Chicago as a summer-resort. We regret to see TRE TRIBUNE'S famous editorial on this subject was "crowded out for want of room."

Protected to Death. Protected to Death.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

Ship building used to be a very healthy business in the State of Maine. During the last three years the tournage built has run down from 75,060 tous to \$1,080 tons. The ship building this year is only 55 per cent of the average of the three former years, while it is estimated that the toninge of 1879 will not exceed 30.000 tons. This is certainly a case where an important in-terest is "protected" to the death.

Ethics of Prayer.

Philodelina Times (Ind. Dem.)

It has been discovered, but probably not by any member of Congress, that the Chaplain of the House of Representatives makes the same prayer every day. Congressmen feel that he ought not. to do this; but he probably under stands his business. He has the same crowd to pray for every day, and, as there are few con-spicuous symptoms of reformation, he hardly feels justified in making a change.

St. Louis Gigbs Democrat (Rep.).
The "Solid South," says Mr. Henry Watter-son in the last number of the North-American son in the last number of the North-American Review, "is a reaction against proscription at-tended by misgovernment, and a protest against the ever-recurring menace of Federal interfer-ence." The Solid North, we may add, is a re-action against abused generosity attended by class-supremacy, and a protest against the ever-recurring menace of Confederate domination.

Murder and Beer in Maine.

Washington Post (Dem.).

They are a good people down in Maine. They don't hang anybody, but send murderers to

don't hang anybody, but send murderers to prison to await the issue of an Executive warrant for their hanging, and that warrant never issue. The Maine people, will forgive any crime except tinpling. You can take life there and not be killed; but, if you take beer, you are socially dead and buried.

Hendricks' Mistake.

Cincinnati Gasetic (Rev.).

In his address to the law-students at Michigan University recently, ex-Gov. Hendricks tendered some advice gathered from his own experience on the subject of going into politics. "If sucon the subject of going into politics. "If successful," said he, "don't stay too long. I often ceasiul," said the "don't stay too long. I oceasthink I staid the long. Remain in politics long enough to learn public life, and then return to your profession." This is good advice, and no doubt Mr. Hendricks meant it, but we should like to see him tested with a call, for instance, from the next National Democratic Convention.

Grant's Southern Strength.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

When it is considered probable that the ex-President may receive in the Convention the united vote of the Southern delegations, and that this would leave him about pinety votes to receive from the North in order to render a nomination certain, it is seen that the conjectures in regard to Grant's political future are made on good grounds. A plea for Grant will receive from the average Southern negro a quick response; but of Conking, or Blaine, or Washburne, he knows little or nothing.

Political Shrewdness.

Bultimore Gasette (Dem.).

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is a long-headed newspaper. It urges with great vehemence the appointment of George William Curtis to the vacant Berlin mission. This is the hight of vacant Berim mission. This is the hight of political shrewdness. Curtis is the bitter, uncompromising foe of Grant and Grantism. The Grant Ring is especially interested in sending him out of the country. If Hayes is as partial to Grant as he is reported to be, he will act on the suggestion of the G.-D., and send Curtis-into genteel exile.

into genteel exile.

Did Blaine Prig His Speach?

Bariford Times (Dem.).

An English gentleman who resides in this vicinity, and has read Mr. Blaine's latest harangue against the South, says it struck him that he had read the substance, and in a great part the very language, of that speech, a good while ago. On turning to his collection of the speeches of Daniel O'Connell in Parliament, he says he found almost the same speech, delivered (if our informant remembers correctly what his English friend said) in 1832, in the matter of the Cork election. Of course the figures, and the language also, in places are changed to suit Blaine's purpose in the present case; but the speech is said to be essentially O'Connell's, and not Blaine's.

Saccharine Frands.

Galession (Tex.) Nece.

Sugar-refluers, it is alieged, by the use of glucose make a clean gain of \$15.73 on every hogshead of sugar they reflue, three-fitths of which styount comes from the Government, and two-fitths from the purchaser, who thinks he is buying sugar. This is how it is said to be done: Sugar is bought at 6% cents a pound, and mixed with clucose, purchased at 3% cents a pound, in the proportion of three parts to one. After having pocketed the difference in price between sugar and glucose, the refluer re-exports his "reflued" sugar, and obtains a rebate or drawback of about 3 per cent on his

glucose, which he pretends was Suban sugar that had been imported here and had thus paid duty. There are about 300 nounds of glucose to every hogaheau of refined sayar. The Government, therefore, pays the refiner \$9 which he falsely declares he has paid for duty. No wonder, if the facts are as stated, the refiners are opposed to any change in the present tariff, and are holding daily meetings to protest against Sherman's sugar-tariff bill.

The Preedman's Bank.
Cincinnati Enquirer (Deni.).
It is about time Congress should take hold of
the Freedman's Bank swin-dle and wind the consioners will eat up all the assets not yet made available. From July 18, 1874, to November, 1898, the salaries of these Commissioners sum up \$38,558.32; those of the attorneys, \$31,878.82; and those of agents, \$64,390.57. These, with the other expenses, argregate \$318,758.64 since the bank was turned over to the custody of the Commissioners. A sum nearly equal to one-half of the dididends paid out was thus consumed in expenses alone. That is to say, it cost over \$75,000 a year to run this broken bank, or to cat up the little that was left by the thieves after the burgiar-alarm had been sounded. The responsibility for this most disgraceful of all stealings belougs primarily to Congress, which took away the safegnards of the charter. oners will eat up all the assets not yet made

Not in Favor of Blaine. Omeinnati Gasette (Rep.). Blaine, as a Presidential candidate, with the record of his jobs plastered on his back, would

Blaine, as a Presidential candidate, with the record of his jobs plastered on his back, would carry the party into the wilderness so far that it would not be heard of again for a long time. This record has been slumbering since 1876, but the spur of a political contest, of which he should be the leader, would make it quite lively again. The Republican candidate in 1880 must be a man with clean hands. This is something Republicans should make a note of even this early.

We infer from the above that the Gazette is not in favor of Mr. Blaine as the Republican Presidential candidate in 1880. If this statement is too strong, we will modify it so far as to say that we feel authorized to remark that Mr. Blaine is not the first choice of the Cincinnati Gazette for the next President. "Even this early" it seems worth while for those who are ready to object to be prepared with affirmations. Blaine may be a bad man. Who is a better man? Is Grant the clean-handed coming man! Is Grant to be preferred to Blaine! Is Conkling the man with clean hands! Has the Gazette forgiven John Sherman for falsifying all its predictions about the finances? But we will not pursue this theme. It might become too interesting.

Cincinnati as a Paris.
Cincinnati Letter to New York Sun.
If Ciccinnati is a Paris, it is a very small Paris,

for from any central point—say at Fourth and Vine or at the Probasco fountain—a brisk walk for from any central point—say at Fourth and Vine or at the Probasco fountain—a brisk walk of one minute and a half in any direction will take you to the extreme limit of the well-built quarter. As for the artistic, esthetic, cultured phases of life, gauged by the windows of the print-shops, the desire to hear Mr. Theodore Thomas' orchestra, and the sale of Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson's writings, Cincinnati is still-far behind Boston even. Cincinnati is still-far behind Boston even. Cincinnati is not the Paris of America; it is not even the Frankfort, the Brussels, or the Stoke Pogis of America. Its chief hotels are merely enlargements of the cross-ronds-tavern idea. Its cooking has not get beyord the ple-and-cruller stage of culturary development. Its brouze fountain is artistically superior to the painted wooden statue of George Washington that adorns the Court-House in Covington, across the bridge, and against which the Cincinnatians level the shafts of their refined sarcasm; but a Paris is something more than a bronze fountain with the cens attached by chains. Its Arcade, with shops, is nearly as extensive as a similar establishment in Providence, R. Its "culture" is a tromising sign of awakening interest in desirable things, just as intelligence and curiosity displayed by a Kindergarten pupil indicate the dawning of tastes and habits that may become admirable after years of education. It surpasses no one of a dozen other cities on this Continent in any respect save the superior density of its pall of smoke, and the moral interest that attaches to it as the chosen home of the paragon of true goodness.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

GAULT HOUSE, CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Believing that your readers will be interested in our them an idea, as I have been a resident for ten years in California and Nevada. The mining prospects never looked better, and, as many of our mines are dividend-paying, stockholders are our mines are dividend-paying, stockholders are estisfied to own shares in them. A communication in your issue of the 26th, from Alameda, Cal., puts a discouraged view on the mining-stock business. This does not have the weight of a feather on the minds of mining men. We believe in nothing ventured, mothing gained, and this spirit of determination, has developed our mining interests, made our wild mountains resound with life, built towns and railroads, furnished work for hundreds and thousands of laborers, spread wealth and improvement all over our City of San Francisco, and other localities as well. This mining-stock business is to-day as safe as any savings-bank institution in the country, as we all know the many repeated failures of these institutions have swamped in poverty thousands upon thousands of poor people who have intrusted their little all to the safe (i) keeping of these rotten concerns. The man who buys mining stock does so with an understanding that he wins or loses, and when mining stock reaches its zenith, then men should not buy, but they see that they might have made a fortune if they had bought lit when first offered for sale, but no: some such discouraging remarks may have reached them as my California friend writes, and they walt too long. Un goes the stock and then recedes. They could have made so and so if the stock had been theirs to sell. Then the cry of loss comes when they at the same time have not one dollar invested. The time to buy mining stock is when the working capital is being sold, and buy the stock as you would United States bonds or any other is no business oaving so weil to-day as mining and mining stocks, if managed properly and with coolness. There are to be frightened out of good investments by some wild idea of some unlucky purchaser, perhaps there are others who will make fortunes out of what they let pass. Now, stock-brokers as in any other branch of bus' cas, —men who will buy and sell as the purchaser may desire. Some of our people who purchased working capital st

WE GIVE IT UP.
To the Editor of The Tribuns.
MOLINE, Ill., Dec. 27.—How many votes for

to make for himself by refusing to let alleged murderers be taken from this State upon the requisition of the Governor of the State of Pennsylvaniai Yours truly, J. C. KERNS. How Lincoln Got His Pass Renewed,

How Lincoln Got His Pass Renewed.

**Ricomington (II.) Puninggranh.

Here's a souvenir of the great Abraham Lincoln. It is a true copy of a letter on file among the archives of the Chicago & Alton Road, at the Superintendent's office in Bloomington. It is a modest request for the renewal of a season pass on the Alton Road:

Spaintenies. Peb. 13, 1858.—R. P. Morgan, Superintendent C. & A. Raitroid.—Dran Sm: Says Sam to John: "Here's your old rotten wheelbarrow. I've broke it usin' on it. I wish you would take it and mend it, case I shall want to borrow it this afternoon." Acting on this as a precedent, nere's your old "chalked hat." I wish you would take it and send me a new one case I shall want to use it the 1st of March. Yours truly,

CENTER WATER OF THE PARTY OF

Archbishop Furcell's Successor.

Fincannes (Ind.) Sun.

The Cincinnati Enquerer thinks that, if the resignation of Archbishop Purcell is accepted, a German will be his successor. It is the general impression here that bishop Chatard, of this Diocese, will succeed Bishop Purcell. Bayard Taylor's Small Boy.

When Bayard Taylor was city editor of the Tribune several years ago, he did not dare to ask for an increase of salary, for he was receiving \$19 a week, but he did insist on having a small

SCAPEGRACE.

The Romance Prefacing Lieut Harry Tiffany's Descriton from the Army-Gen. Joe Johnston's Nephew.

The Wifnesses Subopused from Bismarek and Fort Lincoln for the Rene Inquiry-What They Will Say.

The Wonderful Judith Basin-Its Grazing Ospacity-A Bear Story-Other Interesting Notes.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

BISHARCK, D. T., Dec. 26.—Occasionally we Baltimore passed through Bismarck on her way to Fort Custer to spend a few weeks, estensibly with a sister, the wife of a Captain of the Sec-

ond Cavalry. She was also aware of the presence of Harry Tiffany at the garrison she was about to visit. Harry was an old friend, and a bad young blood of Baltimore, whom the girls liked and the parents feared. His family were endowed with plenty of hard money. Harry didn't like a tame life, but yielded to his propensities for a feative time. Remonstrances at home culminated in his sudden departure. He was missing for years. In 1870 he was traced to the Fourth Cavalry, and was discovered wielding the big stick of a Drum-Major. His tail, commanding figure made him or that position. He was a bigger plumed knight than Jim Blaine. His fond parents saw it in an opposite light, and raised him through Washington friends to Second-Lieutenant of the Eleventh Infantry. Last September Harry was granted a leave. He went East. His lady friend followed a few days later. At Bismarck she was met by an uncle from New York, who came on to escort her home. Her friendable for Harry Tiffany had ripened into love. There was a scheme on foot to deteat the lady's intentions. Harry was East and she was in Bismarck. A dispatch summoned him to meet her at the Palmer House. He did. Uncle was puzzled and worried. She loved the "old man" into granting a private chat with Harry. They hastily left the house and were married. When they returned to the Palmer the uncle was unbered into Tiffany's apartmenta and requested to pay his respects to Mrs. Tiffany. Harry is a good talker, and may have exaggerated the uncle's feelings in his graphic portrayal of them to his Bismarck friends. It was a scene, but Harry didn't care, and the lady was fortified with her love. The uncle however, cared. Two days elapsed and a telegram ordering Harry to report at once to Fort Keogh turned his honeymoon into green cheese. The uncle took the bride home, and Harry obeyed orders. At St. Paul and Bismarck friends. It was a scene, but Harry didn't care, and the lady was fortified with her love. The uncle took the bride home, and farth, have a retained to hanh, but Har

and went through his raise. While at Keopt attending a court-martial as a witness, he tried to hush up his Bismarck transaction with a draft on a bank East where he had no money. He was in three advised that that trick was a failure. There was "a corner" threatening him, and to escape it he deserted. Efforts thus far to arrest him have proved futile. A Sergeant in Chicago thought he had him, but Harry showed him differently. Tiffany is a nephew of Joe Johnston, the Confederate General and M. C. elect.

JUDITH BASIN.

There is a remarkable grazine field between the Yellowstone and the Upper Missouri. It is walled in by mountains, and so protected that cattle and sheep can flourish, without the least attention, sil winter, and come out in the apring as fat as stall-fed beasts. Judith Basin is a rolling prairie, watered with mountain streams, which are game country,—elk, deer, antelope, and grizzly bears. Mr. Messiter, an Energish sportsman, who has "done" the game fields of the world, put in the fall in Judith Basin. he pronounces it equal to anything on earth. He is in love with the beauty of the country and fascinated with the sport it affords. He came down with eight grizzly skins. Messiter is a good one. He was within six feet of the monster before he saw him. The bear begin to raise up. The bunter had a single ball. As quick as a fash of lightning the Express rife sent that ball through the bear's eye. The monarch of Judith Basin rolled over dead.

THE RENO DIQUERT.

Dr. H. R. Porter, F. F. Girraru, the officers of the Seventh Cavalry, notably the brave Benteen, who were with Reno fu the little Big Horn fight, have been subpcensed to Chicago Jan. 13, as witnesses before the Reno Court of Inquiry. Porter was the Surgeon and one of the true

ination bill passes Gen. Miles will be made Adjutant-General of the Army. There is no other
way to get that star. The Cameron-Sherman
family influence, with Miles fine record, must
tell. Besides Miles is willing.

There was never so much freighting to the
Hills as those in now. It requires 600 teams to reried as much freight at this season of the year
as it is carrying now. There was nover as
much life and improvement in sight as
at present. When you travel over the Northero
Pacific it is obvious enough why the sock has
nearly doubled in a year's time. The country is
opening up. The Missouri River never carried
as much freight to Benton for Helena merchants
as it did the last season. The big wheat farmers
have made farming respa. table. It is the tory
tusiness of the Territory. The wheat farmers
have made farming respa. table. It is the tory
tusiness of the Territory. The wheat farmers
have made farming respa. table. It is the tory
tusiness of the Territory. The wheat farmers
have made farming respa. table. It is the tory
tusiness of the Territory. The wheat farmers
have made farming respa. table. It is the tory
tusiness of the Territory. The wheat farmers
have made farming respa. table. It is the tory
tusiness of the Territory. The wheat farmers
have made farming respa. table. It is the tory
tusiness of the Territory. The wheat farmers
have made farming respa. table. It is the tory
tusiness of the Territory. The wheat farmers
have made farming respa. table. It is the tory
tusiness of the Territory. The wheat farmers
have made farming respa. table. It is the tory
tusiness of the Territory. The wheat farmers
have made farming respa. table. It is the tory
tusiness of the Territory. The wheat farmers
have made farming respa. table. It is the tory
tusiness of the Territory. The wheat farmers
have made farming respa. table. It is the tory
tusiness of the Territory.

The Unifer of Territory to the tory
tusiness of the Territory. The trouble of the Territory
and constitution of the United States.

The Unifer of Te

ment Armorv, and thither the retail business of the establishment is to be transferred as soon as a suitable building can be erected, leaving the wholesale business in the great store on Broad-way and Tenth street. The new location lies between Broadway and Sixth avenue and Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. It is near the Thirty-third-street station of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. The price paid for this im-portant property is not stated.

THURMAN.

Is He Afraid of John Sherman?—The Lat-ter Believed to Be Anxious for the Re-publican Nomination, and the Presidential Bee Bussing in Both Their Bonnetz—Gen-eral Belief that Thurman Has Made a Mistake—Ohlo the Keal Presidential Bat-

to seek a candidate in a State which, preceding a National campaign, had been carried by the enemy.

Judge Thurman's declination, it will be remembered, was based upon two reasons: First, a becoming modesty, not to rob others younger in the party of the goveted honor; and, second, the plea that his health would not permit him to make such a vigorous canvass as the nomines would be compelled to undergo. In the interview with your correspondent on the subject, Judge Thurman left only this impression upon your correspondent's mind. Subsequent conversations, however, with those in Thurman's confidence beget the impression that there are mightier reasons than these why he is not willing to stand the hazard of the die.

It may be premature to predict, but there is a growing feeling bere that Secretary Sherman is not only willing, but is anxious, to make the Gubernatorial canvass for the Republicans. With the expiration of the present Administration, Sherman has no political future, unless, meanwhile, he pre-empts for himself a place. He has everything to gain and nothing to lose, even though he sustained defeat. He is diametrically opposed to Thurman, who would lose everything by defeat. Should Sherman make the canvass and win, and carry with his victory a Legislature, he is adroit enough to manage an clection to the Scuate; and, with this phintom in view, Sherman would take the chances.

Right here it may be well to note that Gen.

race. Not that he fears Sherman on the common level, but that he does fear the powerful influence of the moveyed combinations which would be formed to defeat him.

Last summer, when Brother-in-Law Moulton and great in the rooms of the Enguirer Bureau in this the state in the st

Dr. H. R. Poeter, F. F. titract. the officers of the Seventh Cavalry, notably the brave Benteen, who were with Beno in the Little Big Horn ignt, have been subpornead to Chicago Jan. 18, as witnesses before the Reno Court of Inquiry. Forter was the Surgeon and one of the true highest the Burgeon and one of the true difficult. Without assistance or water, surrounded by the dead and wounded under a burning sun. Porter stood at his post the atternoon of the Eikh of June, he following in gitting the country of the President of the Surgeon and Surgeo

were unsuccessful! Weakness and vaciliation encourage invariably, whist fermess and decision would soon stop the amovance and leave them to act untrammeled by prejudice for the good of all.

The plain facts are that agitators by demoral-ining industries directly affect the poor man's interest—impoverish those who have means, and encourage depression, from which all must suffer. Prices are, and always will be, zoverned by supply and demand. In tobacco productions alone it is well known that many popular brands are selling at lower prices under the 3t-cent tax than they did at 16 cents. Does my one imagine the dime makage of tobacco would cost the consumer less in consequence of the 3 cent per pound reduction! The actual difference in cost would be one cent on each package.

Would the retailer bother himself to make change for so small an amount? On the other hand, some of our larger dealers will carry ordinarily a stock of 100,000 to 200,000 pounds. If caught with this on a reduction the loss would be felt; consequently they don't buy. This leads to stoppage of factories,—operatives are thrown out of employment, and distress follows. Excessive stocks of coffee, tea, etc., imported, naturally through competition, bring on a reduction in prices, to the poor man's benefit. Agitate the question of adding duty for revenue, importers hold off, stocks are reduced, prices advanced, and the poor man's benefit. Agitate the detail of adding duty for revenue, importers hold off, stocks are reduced, prices advanced, and the poor man wonders why his favorite beverage has become so expensive he can no longer afford to use it. If the present tax system produces sufficient revenue to meet the demands of the Government, why not let it alone, or only make such amendments as will make the law more effective? Common sense should teach the encouragement of sources of revenue and the discountenance of everything tending to lessen our receipts, whilst we are in debt and need money to pay that and meet current expenses. It is time enoug

THE ARMY BILL.

Extracts from Letters by Gens. Upton, Hancock, and Schefield.

Washinorox, D. C., Dec. 26.—Gen. Sherman recently sent to the various Division and Department Commanders copies of the new Army bill. He has already received from some of these officers communications in regard to the bill. Gen. Upton, commanding the Artillery School at Fortreas Monroe, says:

The new Army bill is received, and I must say it agreeably disappoints me. Congress has never shown so favorable and friendly a disposition before. The provisions for reduction are extremely liberal, while the proposed actitionent of many vexed questions is so manifestly for the best interests of the service that Anope the bill may become a law. Command and administration seem to me to be very plainly divided; and if this distribution is established by law, I can see no reason to apprehend the confusion of the past. The staff will become a part of the army, and we shall be able to work harmoniously in the future. The principal staff defails which you have long urged, will enable you, by means of personal reports, to reward all zealous and aspiring young officers. I notice that inspection reports are to be considered ordinarily as "confidential." This makes an inspector a spy. The last line of Sec. 204 ought so be omitted.

Maj.-Gen. Hancock, under date of Dec. 17,

Maj.-Gen. Hancock, under date of Dec. 17, ays, among other things: army are in hostile array to each other, as in our service to-day, the public service cannot, I think, he as well attended to set thould be and might be if no such state of affairs existed. I can understand why the line is hostile to the mercrachment and greed of the staff for power, but why Congress or its committees should be so hostile to the staff, I think, can only be accounted for on the idea that the pressure in Congress day by day and year by year on the part of a numerous staff has incensed them. I do not know who is responsible for the bill of the Burnside Committee, but I think it has very many good things in it, and is likely to become a law.

Mai Gen. Schofield, Superintendent of the West Point Academy, says:

I really think we have reason to be gratified with the work of the Committee, although we would gladly save so much cutting down of officers if it were possible. The mode of deing it is certainly as liberal and kind as bossible, if it must be done, but of that we have ne right to judge. I think you may rely upon the support of nearly the entire army outside of Washington in your approval of this measure.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.
To the Editor of The Tribims.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—What possible objection can there be to the issue of silver certificates by the Secretary of the Treasury to any and all persons depositing silver bullion: the bullion to be properly assaved, and its weight and fine-ness stamped upon each brick; and bullion not to be minted, but held until demanded by holders of silver certificates. This would make a market for silver, and in no way would the Government be a loser. It would simply be a custodian, and no doubt all expense of printing and issuing the certificates and handling the bullion would be not by the percentage of loss in the wearing ont and destruction that follows the issue of paper. I am not sure but that this plan might safely be adopted with both silver and gold; the certificates would be as valuable as the coin itself, and for commercial parcoess be vastly more convenient. E. T. Sumwall.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. National Line of Steamships.

SAILING TWICE A WEER FROM New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London. Cabin passage from 200 to 270 currency. Excursion lickets as reduced rates. Steerage. Em. Drafts on real Britain and Iraiand. Steerage. Em. Drafts on For sallings and further information apply to F. E. LAESON, No. 4 South Clark-st. NORTH GERMAN LLOVD.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Fisc. 1900 of Third-st. Hoboken.

Rates of Passage—From New York to Southampson.
London, Havre, and Bremen. Eric cabin, SiGn. second,
cabin, SoO, gold; steerage, 850 currency. For freight
and passage apply to

OELNICHS & CO.

2Bowling Green, New York.

INMAN LINE. The Steamanip City of Berlin will sail from New York for Liverpool, Sc., Saturday, Jan. 4, at 250 p.m. Cabin bassage, Sim. Sao, and Soc., steerage, \$28. Steamers of this ling curry so live steerage of any kind. Company's once, all South Ours. 4t., Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, deart works Agt.

ASTHMATIC A combination of the isless and best known remedies especially for Asthma.

SAMPLE BOX BY MAIL, 25 CRUTS.

W. S. KIMBALL 2 CO., Rochester, M. J.

Use WINCHESTEE'S RIPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA. For Communitation. Weak falls. Course, Asthma. Breachtis and Course Debity it is an action educed faculty farmedy, proved by 10 years' experience. TRI IT.

PULVERBADHER GALVANIC CO.

medicine of any kind.

For self-application to any part of the body.

The most learned physicians and scientifle men of Europe and this country indorse them.

These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirty years, and are protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world. They were decreed the only Award of Merit for Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibitions - Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most volumble, safe, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

READER ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from litheatiti in any of its many and multifartous forms, consequent upon a lingering nervous, chronic or functional disease? Do you reel nervous, debilitated, fretral, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to less of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralized or schess and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and find yourself harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you thind, nevrous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you entheast by any of the following symptoms: Restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, dreams, papitation of the heart, bashqiness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, disziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotchess on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? Thousands of young men, the middle-ased, and even the old, suffer from nervous and physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and apirits from disordering why, then, further neglect of subject to productive of health and happiness when there is at hand a means of restoration?

PULVERMACHER'S

Mer drugging in vain for months and years.
Send now for Descriptive Pawentler an
INTER ELECTRIC QUARTERLY, a large Hine
maded Journal, containing full particular
and INFORMATION WORTH THOUSANDS. Col
es mailed free. Call on or address.

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO. Cor. 8th & Vine Sta., CINCINNATI, O. Or 212 Broadway, NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE: 218 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

Avoid bogus appliances claiming elec-tric qualities. Our Pamphlet expiains how to distinguish the genuine from the sourious. AMUSEMENTS. M'CORMICK HALL.

GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT WILLIA The World's Gre Violin Virtuo Wm play with FULL ORCHESTRA.

Today direction of Prof. ADOLPH ROSENSECKER.

Offer. JENNY TWICHELL-KENFTON, the

Trilliant Vocable, and the Avorte SA. CEOLIA.

PAREWELL PERFORMANCES of the Queen of the

Monchy and Tuesday nights at 8, and GRAND REV.
TARN SATTNEE at 9 p. m., first time in this city of
W. O. Willie Great London Success.

O. L. I. V. I. A.

Wednasday, Row-Year's night (by special desire).
Miss any apport will impect to him great able of those
lind in Shakmear's coment of him great able of those
lind in Shakmear's coment of As 700 Likes 17.

Thursday night, LON BON ASSULANCE.

Friday night, Benefit of Miss Davenport. TROU.

PROG.

Saturday Matines. FROU FROU.

Saturday Matines. FROU FROU.

SAUGHAY alght, Grand Double Bill, LONDON ASSURANCE and OLIVER TWIST.

Monday, Jan. 6 Miss Emms Abbest and Hees English
Opdra Company.

HOOLET'S THEATRE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. NO ADVANCE IN PRICER.

NO ENTER YEAR'S WEEK.

PROCESS OF COMNEYILLE,

BELLS OF COMNEYILLE,

BY THE

TRACT-TITUS ENGLISH OPERA COMPAST,
Composed of the Sensed Toung English Frime Donna,
Miss CATHERINA Lawis.
Who will introduce her inimitable resultion of the
drinking-rong from Globe-Groß,
Miss Lauss-Jeyce, Nr. Reary Foakes, Mr. EugensCoarke, Mr. Chas. F. Lauge, Miss Leaves M. Chacke,
Mr. M. W. Fiske, Miss Emma Mestiler, Mr. Henry
Roche, Jarges and well uniped Choven, and a liveaud
Grobustrs of an unusual number of Artiss.

HAVERLY'S TREATRE.

TO-NIGHT AND ALL THE WEEK.
Grand New Year Holiday Attraction—the world-far
BERGIER PAMILLY
ELITE CUMEDY COMPANY, and
901, SMITH ECOSYMIL.
The World's Great Comic Artist. Grang Matines
Year's (Wednesday) and Saturday at 2 o'clock. HAMLIN'S THEATRE,

SCALES
OF ALL SINDS
OF ALL SIND

South Clark-st., Chicago.

sonally or by mail, free of charge, on all age on or special disease.

Dr.J. Keen is the a in the city who warrants cures or so pare.

- The Hon. Thomas Davis, Indian
- the Tremont.

 Billy Emerson, the minstrel, is registered
- The Hon. H. C. Burchard, M. C., Free-ort, Ill., is a cuest of the Pacific.

 Signor Wilhelmj, the noted violinist of the
- Strakosch concert company, is at the Sherman.

 E. F. Winslow, General Manager of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northey Railroad, is at the Pacine.
- George W. Hayes, Secretary of the North-estern Underwriters' Association, is mong the nests of the Pacific. mary Devine, 48 years of age, living at be corner of Twenty-second street and Western years, while on her way to church yesterday for-our sluped on the sidewalk in front of No. 602 limman street, and had her right arm broken at
- Thomas McSheeney, editor of the Western Citizen Indianapolis, lectured last evening at Maskell Hall on "Robert Emmet." The life and public services of this distinguished Irish patriot were eloquen'ly portrayed by the orator, and the Indianae, though small, was highly delighted, and evidence, though small, was highly delighted, and evidenced its appreciation in applicate, pronounced as it was deserved.
- as it was deserved.

 A kind father on West Washington street, whose son is in the habit of coming home with chalk on his kuffs, made the young man a present last Wednesday of a beautiful anowshovel, the handle of which was meely tapered, turned, and polished. The figures "18%" are stamped on it low down, and the apper end has a piece of leather, duly chalked and sand-papered, gined upon it. The kind father is curious to see if his offspring will handle it with more appreciation and activity than he did the common hand.
- hind.

 The friends and admirers of Wilhelm gave him a serenade last evening at the Sherman House On his arrival he was mer by Dr. F. Zherfelu, of the Chicago Musical College, who introduced the great violnist to those uresent. The Chicago Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. A. Rosenbecker, rendered some of their best selections, which were warmly commended and apparently appreciated by the recipient. Among the pieces played was an overture of Spohr's and Schubert's "Hungarian March." The serenade was succeeded by a short but pleasant reunion, heartily enjoyed by all.
- ed by a short, but pleasant reunion, heartily enjoyed by all.

 Stragglers from the English army in Afghanistan have a hard time of it when they fail into this hands of the bill tribes, who are all at deadiy feed with each other, as they have been for hundreds of years, over the question of the spelling of the name of the valley. When a straggler is captured the head man of the tribe saks him how he spells it, kuran, kuran, Khuran, Kooran, Khuran, Khoran, Khoran, and so on; sad, as there are twenty-seven different ways of spelling it, the chances are twenty-six to one that the hapless captive spells it "kuran" when in the hands of a "Khooram" clan, and is promptly put to death with the most horrible tortures.

 The daughter of a prominent speculator in real estate has long been beloved by a worthy young man, who hast week proposed and was accepted, and referred to her paterns! progenitor. When he had heard the young man's suit, the old gentlemas sait, in a business-lake way. "Weil, I've no objection, if Julia hasn't; so, biess you, my child. How are you faxed! How high your pile, ch?" The young man skid, stammeringly, that his widowed mother, on aying in 1872, left him \$11,000, and that ever since then he has been able to save \$600 to \$700 a year from his salary, all of which he had invested in—"In what, th?" sait easyerly the old man. "Ren! estate, sir," replied his prospective son-in-law. "Get out'n my house, you improvident spendthrift," yelled the old gentleman, making a dive for him, and the young man got.

 THE SOCIALIST LEGISLATORS.
- out'n my house, you improvident spendthrift," yelled the old gentleman, marking a dive for him, and the young man yot.

 A meeting of the Main Section of the Socialistic Labor party was held yesterday afternoon at Romer's Rish. No. 45 North Clark street, for the purpose of instructing the Socialist members of the librainsis Legislature how they will have to act during the session of the Legislature, and to take steps to prevent one or the other kicking over the traces and playing into the hands of the patied capitalists. The subject the before the meeting was evidently one which causes much anxiety to the Specialists, for they turned out in full force to thate part in the proceedings. Mr. Henry Stahl was elected Chairman of the meeting and he had to use the gavel incessantly throughout the proceedings to keep anything like order, for, on every ejection that came up, half a dozen Communists wanted to speak at the same time, and, to increase
- equestion that came up, half a dozen communists wanted to speak at the same time, and, to increase the confusion, one-half spoke in Engish and the other half in German.

 Mr. T. J. Morgaa, of the Legislative Committee appointed at the last meeting, opened the proceedings with a speech, in which he last great stress upon the necessity of keeping an eye on the Socialist members of the Legislative Committee, of which he was the Chairman, had given the subject considerable intention, so as to be sole to instruct the honocable members in their duties, and help them along in their work. The Committee had decided that the Socialists, through their members, shall bring before the Legislature bills to regulate the following subjects: The Eightsunil bring before the Legislature bills to rec-ulate the following subjects: The Eight-hour law; sanitary inspection; food workshops; bureau of statistics, convict labor; abolition of child labor; compulsory education; track system; the power of the people to elect their own Representatives, imnority rep-resentation; fixed salaries for all officers; abolition of contracts on all public works; that employees shall be held responsible for all scudents occurring through their neglect. To force the tax-forters to
- snall be held responsible for all accidents occurring through their negle-sit; to force the tax-fighters to pay their taxes; to secure the payment of wages, and that wages be paid before any other debts. The Committee further recommend the employ-ment of an attorney to draw up the bills in an artistic manner. The Committee further recommend the employment of an attorney to draw up the bills in an artistic manner.

 Mr. Strohle was not satisfied with the manner in which their members of the Legislature were to be controlled. He did not believe in making them the mere tools or jumping jacks of the Legislative Committee. He thought the Executive Committee of the party should do the work of the Legislative Gommittee. He thought the Executive Committee and the Legislative Gommittee and the Legislative Committee would be reconsidered, and the Executive Committee would be reconsidered, and the Executive Committee would be reconsidered, and the Executive Committee substitutes in their stead.

 Every person desired to speak upon this proposition, and, in order to give every body a chance, speeches were imited to three minutes. There was much diversity of opinion, and much confusion ensued because the Americans and Irishmen present, of whom there were a great many, could not understand the Germans could not understand the English speakers, and no one present knew enough to translate properly what was said. Some of the more radical ones present insisted that full supervision over the members of the Legislature should be exercised, as great temptations would be held out. Logan's and Farwell's gold might prove too strong an argument for the Socialist members of the Legislature, and the party minst exercise all its power to prevent the occarrence of such a calamity. Finally, Mr. Strehle's motion was adopted, and the powers of the Legislature Committee. The subspects for legislation submitted by the Committee. The subspects for legislation submitted by draw up the ballation.
- were then adopted, and Mr. Harry Rubens was appointed the attorney of the party to draw up the bills and help lobby them through the Legislatur.

 ROW SHE WON HIM.

 Two beautiful young girls, though of different temperaments and style of beauty, were in love with the same young gentleman in a Northern suburb, or—which comes to the same thing in effect—desired to marry nim. One was a plump, robust, and vivacious brunette; the other an ethercal and sentimethal blonne, of whom one admirer—a Boston young man—said that "fastidious critics might describe her as bianched and eticiated." The young man—said that "fastidious critics might describe her as bianched and eticiated." The young man was rather taken up with the lattor, who—had a bewitching sight and a far-away dreamy look, and when refreshments were passed around, contented berself with pecking timidly at a maccaroon, like a dyspeptic canary, and the orunette felt that she must deliver a master-street; ore the holidays, or else the young man was lost, and, in the present stringency of the natrimonial market, such a catastrophe was not to be contemplated with calmaess. Accordingly, a week ago less night she induced the young man to see her home from caurch, and on the way said: "What a darling girl Lucy ts!" "She ta Indeed," "warmly praised; "so dainty and celicate!" "Yes, indeed," "warmly answerse the young man pleased to hear the woman he was almost engared to so warmly praised; "so dainty and celicate!" "Yes, indeed," "warmly answerse the young man, pleased to hear the woman he was almost engared to so warmly praised; "so dainty and celicate!" "Yes, indeed," "warmly answerse the young man, pleased to hear the woman he was almost engared to so warmly praised; "so dainty and celicate!" "Yes, indeed," "warmly answerse the young man, pleased to so warmly praised; "so dainty and celicate!" "Yes, indeed," "warmly answerse the young man, brancher!" Yes, indeed, "warmly answerse the young man pleased to so warmly praised; "so dainty and celicate!" "Yes, indeed, "warml

nine!" and it was 2:20 a. m. on Monday before he let him out of the front door. On Monday af-

- something more becoming to a lady of dark com-plexion. Alas, poor lacy!

 LABOR OBGANIZATIONS.

 The box-makers held their regular meeting vesterday afternoon at No. 7 Clark street. The business before the meeting was to have been the plection of officers, but, owing to some obstructing clause in the constitution, the election was post-poned until next Sunday, at the same place. The entire afternoon was consumed in the discussion of this question, considerable sorenoss being manifested.
- this question, considerable soreness being manifested.

 At the meating of the Machinists' and Black-smiths' Union Sainrday evening at No. 7 Clark street the regular semi-annual election of officers was held with the following result: President, George Krix; Vica-President, Otto Lange; German Secretary, H. Banneman; English Secretary, A. Stulh; Financial Secretary, F. Sellz; Corresponding Secretary, A. Bernat; International Deputy-President, T. J. Morgan, Trustees, P. Cederoerg, C. Price, and A. Lange. Delegates to Trade and Labor Council, T. J. Morgan, B. Hanneman, and George Petters. Press Coumittee, English, T. J. Morgan, German, C. Price.

 There will be a mass-meeting of Socialists at No. 703 Milwaukee awenue Sunday, Jan. 13, at 2:30 p. m. Speakers, Morgan and Grotkau.

 The Lehr and Wehr Verein held a secret meeting at No. 7 Clark street yesterday afternoon. The attendance was light, and the business done was lighter.
- attendance was light, and the obstuces done alighter.

 It is said that A. M. Jones, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has been working arthonary in the interest of Gen. Logan for the United States Senstorship, and that much of the labor of corresponding with Legaslative members and persons of political influence has been performed at the Post-Office. Also, that letters that have oeed published in praise of Logan in a morning paper, and purporting to come from veteran soldiers in different parts of the State, were written by one of Gen. Logan's furgiomen.

 Priends of Mr. Farwell say that his supporters are far from forming any combination with Gen. Logan, and will not under any circumstances.

 Three Cook County members of the Legislatire are put down as certain for Gen. Logan. They are Senator Bash, and Representatives Sherman and Thomas.
- A SPOTTER BOUGHT A PRECIOUS SECRET It was a cunning spotter
 A City Railway Co.
 Employed to find out whither
 The money all did go
 Which passengers paid for their fare
 But did not reach the Treasuraire:
- As on the lonely car he
 Was riding home one night.
 He opened conversation
 With a man sat opposite;
 They 'gan to talk, how I can't say,
 Upon the beating of one's way.
- Then up and spake the stranger:
 ''Of the rupes when one is 'ware,
 His wealth he need not squander.
- "Nay, at the present moment I.
 At any time—or you,
 If you have learnt the ropes—can go
 To Western avenue,
 To Uottage Grove, to Lincoln Park,
 At any hour from dawn till dark.
- "Nor have to pay a penny out."
 Big grew the spotter's eyes.
 "Fain would L sir, the secret know.
 Thus to economize.
 "Well, "said the passenger; "so be't, give me 55 and stand trent."
- They hied them to a wet-goods store.
 To a wet-goods store they hied,
 And the stranger of gin full tingers four
 He put nimself outside.
 And took a dove, and the V did lay
 Safely in his big portemonnale. And he said to that spotter keen,
 "When I'd go anywhere
 And do not wish my wealth to spend
 In paying my car-lare,
 This is the way in which I do't—
 HOTEL ARRIVALS,
 I'mer House, H. II. Diskinson, New York
- Hore a nace, of go on foot.

 ROTEL ARRIVALS.

 Rother House-R. B. Dickinson, New York; W. W. ddwards. Clocinnasil. H. V. Quinby, Coaton: N. Faulk feer, Ottawa. Can.; John N. Brown, Esp tapida, Mich. Larice A. Williams. Milwaukee; George B. Harring on, Princeton, ill... I remond House-Gol. J. K. Stron, Boundard Dr. John A. Fanning, New York; Martin, M. Rice, Springfield, O. E. R. Alkins, Broodyn; M. Wood, New York open, Mills of Marting, Kan. F. M. Wood, New York open, Mills of Marting, Kan. F. M. Huddell, Dea Molne; W. & Strown, Springfield, O. Dr. R. S. Jack, Despoit; S. Astrown, Springfield, O. Dr. R. S. Jack, Despoit; S. Astrown, Springfield, O. Dr. R. S. Jack, Despoit; S. Astrown, Springfield, O. Dr. R. S. Jack, Despoit; S. Astrown, Springfield, O. Dr. R. S. Jack, Despoit; S. Johns, C. W. Wright, Somersworth, N. H. Grand Fact in Hotel-Donnell Bluffs; W. F. McLaughlin, Ceder Kaplde; A. McJoburd, Syracuse James J. Grover, Lynn, Massell, Milwaukeet, Massell, Milwaukeet, James J. Grover, Lynn, Massell, Milwaukeet, Jam
- CRIMINAL. The night of the 25th three colored men
- had a fight in a saloon at No. 129 Fourth avenue, in which one of them named John Bateman was severely but not dangerously stabled in the left shoulder. The affair was not reported to police until yesterday, when George Kennedy, the one who is supposed to have done the cutting, was
- At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Jones responded to cries for police, and at the corner of State und Washington streets found a man who said he had just been assaulted by a foot-pad, who was at that time making off through an adjacent siley. The officer pursued and assaured the fellow, who gave his name as Henry Wright. The man whom he assaulted is unknown, but claimed to reside at the corner of South Water street and Fifth avone. He will oblige by appearing at the Armory Court this morning.
- Armory Court this morning.

 The arrest of Fred Hubeck for complicity in a "Cheyenne" shooting-scrape was mentioned in yesterday's Tangura. Late Saturday night he, Henry Kibler, and John Macaaley, of the notorious Fourteenth-street rang, were drunk and raised a fuss in Mosnoe's winter arden, at the corner of State and Taylor streets. They were ejected by the special policeman, John Schmidt, and, upon getting him outside, Kibler fired three shots at him, and was pursued and fired at three times by Officer Sallivan, of the city force. Neither of the shots took effect so far as is known. Hubeck and Macauley are locked up at the Armory. of the shots tool effect so far as is known. Hubeck and Macauley are locked up at the Armory.

 The Felker-Carroll affair is again about to obtrude itself upon the public. The Felkers, it will be remembered in their alleged capacity as private detectives, undertook some time ago to take sames H. Carroli to Nebraska upon a requisition obtaued upon an indictment in that state, charging Carroli and three others with the theft of thirteen gold watches from a jeweler asmed Moritz Algetter. When the case first came up it was compromised in some way, and the Felkers were induced to drop it for a time; the next time the Governor interposed said revoked the requisition which he had previously granted. A man named Builer, from Omaha, shield the Felkers in unsuccessful efforts to get the Governor to rescind his action, and it was ultimately concluded to get a new and more perfect indictment, and it is said that upon such an indictine the Governor has issued a new requisition. There is only thus about the affair. The honesty of the Felkers' intention in the case was questioned, and, if the Nebraska authorities are sure that they want Carroll, their way to get him is clear, without the ald of any of the so-called private detective agencies.

JUDGE BLODGETT.

- JUDGE BLODGETT.

 DISCUSSING AN INVESTIGATION.

 A special meeting of the Chicago Bar Association was held Saturday afternoon "for the purpose"—as stated in the call of the managers—" of considering what action, if any, it may be proper for the Association to take in reference to charges alleged to have been made against the Judge (Blodgett) of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, and to take such action in the premises as may be deemed best." The attendance was large, and embraced many not members of the Association.

 Vice-President King called the gentiemen to order, and the Secretary read the call for the meeting.

 John N. Jewett spoke in regard to the chargest against Judge Biedgett. He referred to the announcement made in the newspapers that certain members of the legal profession in Chicago were at Washington endeavoring to present before the Honse of Representatives petitions or statements affecting the official integrity of Judge Blodgett as a basis of proceedings for his impeachment. The speaker next referred to the correspondence of certain members of the Association with the Hon. Carter H Harrison, and to the appointment of a committee of which he (Mr. Jeweit) was Chairsman. Nothing was done by that Committee, he said, but to request of Mr. Harrison a statement of the charges which were about to be preferred against Judge Blodgett, and a letter containing such a request was snowingt in his possession, and could not make a formal statement of the charges. Requests, nominally addressed to Mr. Harrison, Requests, nominally addressed to Mr. Harrison, were made of Messra. Cooper, Shelidon, and Knickerbocker, by the Committee, of the charges which were about to be preferred against Judge Blodgett, and a letter to the 27th inst., refusing to comply with the same, was read by Mr. Jewett. The Committee, under those circumstances, deemed its duty at an end, excepting it should present the matter before the Association for the appointment, by the President, of a Committee of Fiv
- MADAME ANDERSON.

would be glad if the Association could get at the facts and let it be known what they are. It would be time enough to condemn the authors of the charges after an investigation. He questioned the propriety of a committee making a second request of the gentlemen to furnish the specifications, since they had refused.

Mr. George Hercert said the gentlemen should be allowed to take their own course to substantiate the charges, and if they could not do so they should be visited with the heaviest pennity the Association could inflict.

Mr. E. C. Larned favored an investigation by the Association and supported the resolution.

Mr. Wilsiam P. Black thought the movement was ill-advised, and the proposed action altogether improper. There were no charges before the Bar Association for its investigation.

Judge Lawrence asserted that himself and other members of the Bar had a right to thou upon what ground they wanted a Judge assailed, and what disgrace it was in their power to do him.

Judge Miller opposed the resolution, and said he did not see the light of the Bar Association to interfere with the progress of the investigation in the Honse of Representatives.

Mr. Herbert called for the division of the resolution, and after some discussion a vote was taken on the proposition—that the Committee request Cooper, Sheldon, and Knickerbocker to state the charges—was agreed to by yeas 5d, may 30, as follows:

Yeas—C. L. Allen, Elliott Anthony, Benjamin F. Ayer, Roswell B. Bacon. Lewis H. Bisbee, Lewis H. Boutell, James B. Bradwell, Walter Butler, George C. Campbell, Arthur J. Caton, George Chandler, Leander D. Condee, Frank J. Crawford, Charles A. Duppes, James M. Flower.

Mc. Hotton, Thomas Hoyne, Edwd. S. Isham, John Johnston, M. B. Judah, Francis H. Kales, Edwin C. Larned W. C. Larned, Charles B. Lawrence, Chales H. Lawrence, Robert T. Limooln, David B. Lysun, Alfred B. Mason, Erra B. McCagg, Alexander McCoy, H. S. Monroe, William M. Pence, Lawrence Frondfoot, R. W. Ricaby, James H. Roberta, A. Byreson, George L. Robert S.

David B. Lysan, Afred B. Mason, Erra B. McCagg, Alexander McCoy, H. S. Monroe, William A. Montgomery, George L. Paddock, Abraham M. Pence, Lawrence Prondfoot, R. W. Ricaby, James H. Roberts A. Byerson, George W. Smith, John L. Thompson, Frederick Uliman, Cornelius Van Schaack, H. F. Waite, Edwin Walker, Arba N. Waterman, Richard Waterman, William F. Whitehouse, Henry K. Whitop, George William P. Whitop, G. Ways—George E. Adams, John C. Barker, W. H. Barnum, William P. Black, George F. Blanke, Edward O. Brown, C. F. Comstock, Holdridge O. Collins, Thomas Deut, F. Decisson, James R. Doolittle, Jr., Frederic W. Porch, Jr., James Goggin, Winchester Hall, Charles M. Hardy, George Herbert, John J. Herrick, Robert Hervey, James L. High. John Lyle King, H. W. Leman, Heary G. Miller, Thomas A. Moran, Adolph Moses, J. T. Noyes, Ephraim A. Otis, Frederick W. Packard, Samuel W. Packard, Louis L. Palmer, John C. Richberg, H. Rabens, Julius Rosenthal, Joseph A. Sieeper, Philip Stein, Israel L. Stiles, Benry Strong, William H. Swift, Lyman Trumbull, John P. Wilson.

The Chair appointed Messre. McCagg, Trumbull, Hitchcock, Lincoln, and High as the Committee contemplated in the resolution.

The Association adjourned to meet again next Thursday afternoon.

The Committee appointed as above mentioned conferred, and one of the members produced three letters, calling the attention of Messrs. Cooper, Sheidon, and Knickerbocker, respectively, to the action of the Association, and requesting them to furnish the Committee with their charges. After sequences and the committee with their charges. After sequences and the sequences of the sequences of

THE COURTS. To morrow will be the last day for filing tria

- notices to the January term of the Superior Court.

 New calendars will be prepared.

 Assignates will be chosen this morning for Leonard W. Volk, Joseph Mathews, Rudolph Sylvan, and Joseph Eastman. Judge Farwell Saturday granted a decree of divorce to Cora S. Olds from Dewey W. Olds, on the ground of desertion and conviction of felony
- Judge Moore granted a divorce to Anna Walber from Joseph Walbert, on the ground of desertion
- from Joseph Walbert, on the ground of desertion.

 SUPERIOR COURT IN SRIPP.

 The City of Chicago filed a petition Saturday to ascertain the damages for widening North Halsted street from West Kinsie afreet to Hubbard street.

 CIRCUIT COURT.

 Jacob F. Krumm began a suit Saturday against the Evangelical Reformed St. Stepen's Church, claiming \$1,500.

 William H. Abbott fined a lien against Lawson A. and Arthur G. Gilbert, J. C. Caldwell, Carrie W. Caldwell, O. R. Brouse, W. O. Cole, George Gardner, and Hanmah G. and Michael G. Muruhy, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$5,000 on Lots 16 and 17, Block 3, in Cole & Corey's Suddivision of the W. \$5 of Sec. 33. 38, 44.

 A. T. Britton, H. J. Gray, and Willis Drummond began a sult in ejectment against the Hilmois Central Railroad Company, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and the City of Chicago, Ilying damages at \$1,000.

 THE CALL.

 JUDGE DRUMMOND—Settling of the decree in Blair vs.

 JUDGE BLODGETT—Settling of the decree in Blair vs.
- Deakin.
 JUDEN BLODGETT-Settling of the decree in Blair vs.
 Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company.
 JUDGE JAMESON—239 to 250, except 231 and 234. No
- Case on trial.

 JUDIE MOORE—Contested motions.

 JUDIE ROURS—Motions.

 JUDIE ROURS—Motions.

 JUDIE ROURS—Motions.

 JUDIE ROUSS—MOTIONS—MOTIONS.

 JUDIE FARWALL—Contested motions.

 JUDIE WILLIAMS—Contested motions.

 NO. 122, Foss

 78, Foss, on trial.
- -Henry Amy vs. The City of Galena, \$1,080,08.
 SUPERIOR COURT-CONFESSIONS—James A. Teetite vs.
 William Italeigh, \$53.—adward McQuaid et al. vs. B.
 Masterson, \$154.67.—deorge C. Burdett et al. vs. Fredcric Diesing, \$130.50.
 JUDGE JARESON—Gro M. Soper vs. Cyrus Smith and
 Thomas F. Phillips, \$1,050.
 CIRCUT COURT—SUPER BOOTH—John K. Krieg et
 al. vs. Philip Godman, \$534.15.—Merchants' Savings
 Loan & Trust Company vs. William R. Loomia, \$3.
 822.65.

GRAVE ROBBERY.

- A GIRL'S BODY STOLEN. A bold and successful case of body-matching was reported to the police yesterday by the Rev. J. Molitor, pastor of St. Wenceslau's Bohemian Catholic Church, on De Koven street, and the Rev. William Choka, gastor of St. Procopins' thurch, corner of West Eighteenth street and Allport average. corner of West Eighteenth street and Aliport avenue. The information was conveyed to them by a man whom they employ as sexton of a Bohemian Catholic cemetery on the Milwaukee avenue plank road, near "Dutchman's Point," some ten miles out from the city. Along about midnight Saturday the sexton, who lives upon the grounds, heard his dog barking and snapping as if some one was about, and tagging to get loose from the chain which held him. The sexton went out, but saw nothing to excite his attention, and retarned to the house in a few moments. The dog kept up its barking, and nearly an hour afterwards the noise of some vehicle on the roadway dor kept up its barking, and nearly an hour afterwards the noise of some vehicle or the roadway was distinctly heard. This, however, was not accounted out of the usual order of things, as the same road leads to the Insané Asylum, and to Jefferson and other villages. Yesterday morning the seaton, upon visiting the vanit, found that the heavy doors had been forced open with powerful jimmles improvised for the occasion, and inside upon the floor of the vault lay a coffin which had been foged open and robbed of its contents. There were numerous footprints in the snow about the place, indicating that the body-snatchers were two in number, one wearing overshoes and the other a weil-worn boot or shee. The sexton then knew what had disturbed his dog. The toil-rate keeper states that at about 10 clock in the morning a horse and cutter containing two men and a large bundle of some sort in the bottom of the sleigh passed through towards the city, and he has no doubt that they were the resurrectionists. Unfortunately he can give only a poor description of the men and the rig.—in fact, is only able to recollect that the horse was a dark; short, and stumpy one.

 The body taken was that of a girl aged about 19
- the men and the rig.—In fact, is only able to recollect that the horse was a dark; short, and stumpy one.

 The body taken was that of a girl aged about 12 years, named Mathilds Stribing, whose parents reside at the southwest corner of Eighteenth etreet and Centre avenue, and belong to the Rev. William Choka's congregation. She was ill some time ago with typhoid fever, but recovered almost entirely, until the first of last week, when she relapsed, and Wednesday she died. The funeral took place Saturday, and the body was deposited in the vault at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

 Inasmuch as the vault contained some twenty other bodies in a good state of preservation, it would look as if the body-matchers had fully determined upon getting the young girl's body only, and it is even surmised that they witnessed where it was placed by the funeral cortege. The deceased was attended during her last illness by Dr. P. H. Matnet, and an endertaker named Soga, having an effice at the corner of Nincteenth and Flak streets, conducted the funeral. It is of course preposterous to suppose that either of the above two would lend themselves to such an act as the despoliation of the grave of one dear to the people who nad employed them, but it looks decidedly as if the robbers had got their "cue," so to speak, in some indirect manner from one of them. Of necessity but little was done by the police yesterday, but it is expected that they will make a thorough investigation to-day, and at all hazards recover the hody.

 One of the saddest features about the affair is that the mother was so distracted at the death of the young girl. and in so poor a physical condition ever since the death, that she has not yet been told of the ghoulish robbers.
- OPERA. OPERA.

 Asserted Disputes to The Tribuna.

 NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Col. Mapleson is in trouble about his opening night in Boston. Minnie Hauk has not left the city, and her physician certifies that she is unable to travel. She was to play "Carmen" to-morrow night. Roze is here stek, and cannot leave her house for a week. Gerster has gone, but is reported too ill to appear. Thus Col. Mapleson is left frantic in a quandary, and will have to open with his lesser artists, if at all.

New York, Dec. 29.—Mme. Anderson continued to-day her attempt to walk 2,700 quarter miles in as many consecutive quarter-hours. At 10 to-night she had made 1,238 quarter miles, and was consident of accomplishing the feat.

PARIS.

- Life in the Quartier Latin---The Latins of To-Day and Yesterday.
- Degeneracy of the Times-The Studious Youth of Paris Grown " Respectable."
- What the Students Drink, and Where Tney Drink It ... Beer versus Milk.
- The Baker's Shop in the Rue Dauphine --- Riotous Refreshment.
- Songs in Favor Among the Latins Mobbing a Professor-Cost of Living in the Quartier.
- condence of The Tribune Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
 PARIS, Dec. 2.—Life in the Quartier Latin is not what it was in the days of Alfred de Mus-set, Henri Murger, and Philoxene Boyer,—three typical Bohemians forever associated with it; but it is still sufficiently different from the life of any other Parisian quarter to make the regio lying about the Luxembourg and the Sarbound worth exploring by the curious. This progres sive Nineteenth Century is not very tender t old things and customs. The pick and trowel of the Haussmann regime began a work of de-struction which has not yet ceased, and which threatens ere long to improve the very last stones of the Latin country
- PROM OFF THE FACE OF THE BARTH. I can readily understand the regret—nay, the anguish—it must be to the veteran Latins of 1830 to witness this gradual disappearance of all that bound them—by links often sad enough, for Bohemia is not always a land of feasting, but in the main by links of gold-to the vanishe time of youth and pleasure. For, even to me, who am of the new generation,—a degenerate son of the merry age past, who can count the years of my acquaint-ance with "The Quarter" on my fingers, and to whom its glory is chiefly a matter of tradition it has something peculiarly mournful. I find it hard to forgive the imaginers of the broad streets and boulevards that have replaced the Rue de la Harpe, the Rue de l'Ecole de Medicine (a fragment still remains, but how altered!) and a hundred other tortuous and narrow street dear to the student's memory. Could they not let the "left bank" alone at least? Had they not room enough to work their merciless will on the "right bank," the fashionable side of the eine, where now stand the Opera (that magnif cent but garish embodiment of Imperialism) the Boulevards Haussmann, Sevastopol; Ma
- genta (fine in themselves, no doubt, but hateful to all believers in with whom, I confess, I have something in common), and whereon now stretches that desolate and melancholy result of the Haussmann manie for "bigness,"-the Place du Chateau d'Eau Why should they have taken it for granted why should they have taken it for granted, without the slightest deference to respectable prejudices and romantic sentiment, that everybody was as delighted with their ridiculous schemes of "improvement" as themselves! Too late comes the question. What is done, is done. Nothing will ever restore the vanished Quarter. It is gone, with Murger, and Musset, and Mime Pinson,—who had but one dress in the world, as the poet sang:

 ""Ill a "s on "iver senie robe as mondo"."
- "ille n'a gu'une seule robe an monde"; gone with the Chaumiere, and much more as disreputable, but merry and fascinating. gone with the Chaumere, and much more as disreputable, but merry and fascinating.

 Yes, the body of the Quartier Latin has almost perished. In a little time the spirit will perhaps have followed, and the dare-devil, careless, riotous youth depicted in a score of novels by the author of "La Vie de Boheme," and his imitators, will have been replaced by a race no more moral, or mettorious, I fear, at bottom, but more careful of the outward proprieties, both in the matter of hats, and in the matter (to them on the whele less important) of habits,—by which have the goodness to understand customs, not riding-suits. JUDGE WILLIAMS—Contested motions. No. 122. Foss rs. Foss, on trial.

 JUDGENTS.

 JUDGENTS

 - The red caps of Liberty, the monstrous "Rembrandis" and "Rubeness," so daring in cut, and so comfortable to the head,
 and so comfortable to the head,
 only met with in studios and in the haunts of the young gentlemen who adorn studios. High 30-franc "pots" and 15-franc "billycocks" cover all men with uniform ugliness. The bourgeois of the Rue Bonaparte (near the School of Fine Arts) is tolerably familiar still with velvet jackets and flowing locks; but their appearance on the new Boulevard St. Germain, a stone's throw away, would make a sensation. We are not affected with much Philistinism yet on the Boulevard St. Michel, thank Heaven, though 'tis as modern as, and far more weil-to-do than, the Boulevard St. Germain; but, oddly enough, five minutes' walk from it, the inhabitants of the Rue Monge stare and mock at you if your hair exceeds the regulation length by even so much as two inches. This from experience. And all these are inside the limits of the old Latin country.

 Nevertheless, howsoever the houses and the times may change, the name of the Quarter still lingers. Many a hopeful aspirant to legal or medical honors still comes to Paris each year, heart beating fast at thoughts of the Bohernia awaiting him here. Illusions quickly dispelled by the sight of our go-to-meeting youth and their "ulaters." If the fresh arrival be of an ordinary turn of mind, he will buy an ulster, too, and grow as respectable—to look at—as the rest. If he is bolder, he may commit himself to very large shirt-cuffs and collars; in extreme cases may go to the length of wearing his overcoat siung over his back a la hussard, affecting gracefully to ignore the uses of sleeves. But it won't do. He can't cheat himself for long. He discovers very soon that he and a few score of exceptions are not enough to make the illusion a reality, and hastens to forget his disappointment in beer.
 - won't do. He can't cheat himself for long. He discovers very soon that he and a few score of exceptions are not enough to make the illusion a reality, and hastens to forget his disappointment in beer.

 BERR,
 by-the-by, is a reality in the Quarter. You can get it of all sorts and prices, served in all sorts of ways. Hard drinkers—your regular old hands—prefer the beverage known as Strasburg, and take it by the bottle, or cannette. A cannette costeth 60 centimes and containeth about as much as would rill two and a half table-glasses. I know some who will empty eight or ten such bottles at a sitting; little enough, to be sure, for a Heideiberger, but a good deal for sober Parisians, especially if the cost be considered. In the German University towns a groschen goes a long way in the matter of liquor. Here, however, cannettes are for the wealthy. The humbler student is fain to content himself with a 30-centime "book," equal to a tumblerful. In the better cases of the Pays Latin,—the "Yoltaire," the "Musee de Cluny," or the "Soufflet." for instance,—the book costs 40 centimes. Prices, in fact, vary according to the situation and appearance of the place you drink in. There is a dingy little hole in the Rue de l'Ecole de Medicine, close to the site once occupied by the famous Case. "Bengiant," in which they serve you what they term a "serious book." for 25 centimes. Lower than that they rarely go. The other night, as I wish wandering Boulevard St. Michelwards, I noticed a (to me) novel announcement on the window of a recently-opened estaminet: "Major Bocks: 50 centimes. Minor Bocks: 25 centimes." What the signification thereof may be,—whether the major drink be a quart or a pint,—I know not. Of the "serious" measure I can speak more certainly. "Tis a right houset draught,—the liquor sparkling and fresh. Beer has always been the favorite drink of studentdom. It has, however, a dangerous rival—all the more dangerous from its apparent inoffensiveness—in Milk passes the culprit.

 The cases and brasseries of Paris close a

- one exception. An enterprising tradesman who has lately started in the roll-and-milk line of the Bonievard St. Michel, does not but up his stutters till S. After that, thirsty or not thirsty, you can get nothing to drink in the Quartier Latin. The steadier go home then. As for the rakes, you can near them making night hideous with echoes of the cafe-chantants till dawn. The daylight sobers them and they slink off to bed, looking rather shadowy and weak; and, just as the rest of the world is beginning to enter upon the serious labors of life, many pretty fellows in the Pavs Latin are divesting themselves of their socks and boots prior to courting "sleep, gentle sleep,"—or, scorning that ceremony, are creeping under the friendly covering of the sheets, boots and all.

 HARRY MELTZER.
- THE BAKER'S SHOP IN THE RUE DAUPHINE. Paris, Dec. 6.—It often happens that, or PARIS, Dec. 6.—It often happens that, on issuing tardily from the literary precints of that most pleasant of cafes, the Voltaire, I run against a joyous band of midnight-revelers chorusing some French equivalent of "We won't go home till morning" at the top of their voices. I have sometimes followed them, in pure idleness, to their favorite destination at such hours,—the baker's shop in the Rue Depublic. Considering it in the earlier next of Dauphine. Considering it in the earlier part of the day, you would never believe that so prim and respectable-looking a place could be the nocturnal haunt of the wildest "bloods" of the Quartier Latin. Like all the Paris bakers' shops, it is scrupulously clean. The usual disolay of sticky and unsatisfying confectionery fills one of the windows. In the other you see rows of little fancy rolls, loaves, and cakes of the heavier order, arranged primly on glass and marble slabs. Two prim young women are enthrough behind the spotless counters. The only excitement in the shop is produced by aproped gentleman bringing up more yards of bread from the oven. Nor is anything uncom-mon noticeable till after the "witching hour"
- when "graveyards yawn" and cafes get ready to close. Then the scene changes. Madame and Mademoiselle settie themselves firmly on their thrones, and prepare for the coming assault. Certain smoking baskets enveloped in cloths, and containing huge supplies of deliciouslydyspeptic petits pains chauds, make their appearance on the counter. A door at the back of the shop is thrown open, revealing a sombre apartment, comparable only to the Black Hole n appearance, wherein may be observed sundry cans of milk, the liquid complement of all tho cans of mins, the liquid complement of all those indigestible delicacies outside. A table and half-a-dozen ricketv stools are dragged hurriedly out of this uninviting apariment into the shop, and then comes a brief interval of silence. Half-past 12!
- at first "single spies"; presently, "not single spies, but in battalions,"—singing, shouting, wrangling, or cock-crowing, according to the humor of each interesting young gentleman. "Un petit pain, Madame! Deux petits pains, Madame." "He, la-bas, donne nous a boire, errrre nom d'un chien!" How Madame managea not to lose her head or her temper in the confusion is more than I can understand. Of course, the provision of seats is totally imadequate. Half-a-dozen noisy Latins take unceremonious possession of the counter; half-a-dozen more get behind it; the rest do as best they can standing. THEY COME!
- more get benind it; the rest do as best they can standing.

 But the shop is of a small one, and ere long it is filled by some forty or fifty hungry and thirsty students and—studentesses (for, alas) the Latius have never been models of virtue), in a more or less excited state. The air grows heavy with strange cries. Wittleisms highly flavored with a salt neither Attie nor Gallie are bandled about from one to the other. The bread and milk disappear with frightful rapidity. Can succeeds to can, and basket to basket. If Basel mean the confusion of tongues, this is Babel.

 The remorasless march of Time brings them
- Babel.
 The remorseless march of Time brings them to the moment when they must settle their scores and go. Now indeed it is
 CURIOUS TO WATCH MADAME.

 Does she not blunder by adding together all these seemingly innumerable glasses of milk and portions of bread? Not she. French women are horn with the husters instruct fully
- and portions of bread! Not she. French women are born with the business instinct inlly developed. They calculate the cost of their housekeeping to a centime. To them additions and subtractions, no matter how numerous, are as child's play. Look at the dame du comptoir at any Boullom Duval. From morning till night she adds, adds, dads, incessantly. Never a mistake, never an omission. Women are the real men of business here.

 Then in the Rue Dauphine the bookkeeping is greatly simplified by the uniform prices of the delicacies chiefly consumed by our "studious youth" of nights. The petit pain costs 10 centimes. So does a glass of milk. In the Rue Monsieur le Prince, which is neither more nor less aristocratic than the Rue Dauphine, the milk—I know not why—costs io centimes.

 French students are very artistic in some

- Total.

 Total with the continues.

 French students are very artistic mome ways, but they are certainly not musical, like the yound of the German Universities. When they sing tuneful part-song or selections from the operas. Their musical ambition is more easily satisfied. Provided their exuberance of animal spirite can find a rent in noise more of less rhythmic, they ask no more. This musical so alive to the beauty of painting, sculpture, and poctry.

 LAMANY D'AMANDA.

 and La Panne a Canada are the Alphs and Omega of the repetioles effected by the Latins.

 LAMANY D'AMANDA.

 and La Panne a Canada are the Alphs and Comega of the repetioles effected by the Latins.

 LAMANY D'AMANDA.

 and La Panne a Canada are the Alphs and comega of the repetioles effected by the Latins.

 Lamanda and the Boulevard St. Michel. Hours after I have retired to rest, I hear these sounds upborne to pen on the wings of the wind:

 "Voyes ce bean garcon-la, Cett' lamant—"etc., etc.

 O my student fellow creatures' have you no bowels of compassion! "Ant care I, for the surface of the core of the compassion!" "Ant care I, for the surface of the core of the compassion!" "Voyes ce bean garcon-la, Cett' lamant—"etc., etc.

 Translation for the beaset of the non-French:

 Lock at this fine feller, the sale to care you either? Sing the Marselliaise, or Care you either and the supplied of the care to the part of the care to the part of the care to the supplied of the care to the care to
- ble even in the language of goology. He has shut up, and the Quarter is at rest for a month again.

 French students, as a rule,

 ARE NOT EXACTLY MILLIONAIRES.

 With 2,000 francs a year many a young fellow gets through the twelvemonth. To do this, of course, he must be careful; live on the sixth floor, eat sparingly, and drink little beyond the sour half-bottle which is included in the 1-franc-25 dinner or the 80-centime breakfast. He must suppless theatres, sud cut his tailor's bill down to the lowest possible point. The cost of living his increased frightfully within the last dozen years, and you can hardly get as much in 1878 for a franc as you could in 1867 for 60 centimes. We don't bless Exhibitions in the Quartier Latin. With 3,000 francs a bachelor may take his case,—as sizions, needless to remark; but it is growing a difficult job to ret along with less. Rodolph and Marcel would starve nowadays. As for Schaunard,—jolly Schaunard of "LaVie de Boheme,"—I shudder to think what a little way each "noble stranger" would carry him. And yet there are, to my knowledge, lickless students hidden in Paris, some of whom will be famous in a few years, who manage (Heaven alone knows how!) to keep soul and body together on a franc a day. Out of this they get food, and light, and raiment. But they don't sing "L'Amantd'Amanda" much; and can't remember having met them very often in the Rue Dauphine.

 A Weary Monarch.
- A Weary Monarch, Constantinopia Correspondence here Fork Iribuna.

 The Sultan tooked white and weary at the morning procession of Bairam the other day.

 There was a nervous movement of the lips and a repeated raising of the hands to relieve their

tension. The procession did not go the time-honored route to the hippodrome and mosque of Suitan Ahmed. It followed a much shorter line to a mosque near the palace. Whether there was danger of an attack or not, rumor assigned this danger as a reason for the change of place. As I turned away from the tired Suitan and his worn face, the English fact appeared at the mouth of the Bosphorus with a thundering salute to the Majesty of the Turkish Empire. A certain contrast at once suggested itself between the ideal saluted by these ships and the reality, harassed and worn, as I could see it. The contrast was as marked as that between the monstrous ironclads which saluted the Turkish flag and the absurd four-gun Turkish cutter which took up the duty of representing the dignity of the flag by returning the salute.

HERE IS RICHNESS.

Their Legislative Votes Bartered by Kelly

- From the Chicago Times Bourbon organ.

 The local Democracy have met with a dismal surprise, and are making the air ring with shouts of "terraitor!" It appears that a per-son named Kelly, a Democrat, who is the "boss" of the Town of Lake (and member of the Democratic Central Committee), exercising undisputed authority, and who lately caused one Barry to be elected to the Illinois-Legislature as a Democrat, has accepted a place in the Chicago Post-Office. Now the Chicago Post-Office is a Republican party machine, and the giving of a place within its walls to a Democratic party leader naturally excited much concern arion his brethren. An informal investigation was held, and the astonishing discovery was made that Mr. Kelly had pledged the vote of Mr. Barry, his representative, for John A. Logan at the coming Sentential starting learner. was made that Mr. Kelly had pledged the vote of Mr. Barry, his representative, for John A. Logan at the coming Senatorial election? Mr. Kelly's motive in accepting a place in the Poat-Office (and thereby crowding out a Republican) was instant and plain, but the indignation of the Democracy knew no bounds. The second chapter in this curious recital is to the effect that Mr. Logan, recognizing the precarious character of a Republican Legislative majority of a joint ballot on only six votes, has taken measures to scurasome Democratic supporters, and is paying for them very cheaply with Government offices. It is stated, in connection with the particular case which has just come to light, that Mr. Barry, the "Democratic?" Representative, whose political pedigree appears to have been known prior to the election only to the man Kelly, has been connected with several Republican newspapers in lows and elsewhere, and once held a journalistic situation under Postmaster Paimer. There is naturally a loud call for a "shaking up" of Mr. Kelly, and Messrs. Hynes, Forsyth, and Moran, the members of the Democratic Committee for his district, will be called upon to organize a formal inquiry into the circumstances attending his treason.

 Another report of the same sale in the business of the coming session. It is reported that Kelly, Democratic Central Committee that may impair the value of one of Look County's Democratic legislators as a factor in the business of the coming session. It is reported that Kelly, Democratic Central Committee man, the man who owns Patrick Barry, member for Englewood, has been taken find camp by the Logan dragoons and is about to be comfortably stowed away in the Chicago Post-Office at a neat salary, in consideration of the vote of his property, Mr. Barry, to be delivered to John Logan. This is a very elegant example of the way Civil-Service reform works in the West, and is profoundly respectful of Executive Order No. 1. Kelly is a queer citizen, if general repute is to be trusted. He is a Democrat, or
- - CONTESTS IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

 The New York World (Bourbon) figures up
 the next House, as follower across in the next Congress.
 - Yacancy through death (Twelfth New York)... To be chosen in California.
 - Total....

 - 2. Hiram Frice, R. 7. E. H. Gillette, D. & N. 5. Rush Clark, R. 8. J. C. Holmes, D. 6. J. B. Weaver, D. & N. 9. John Wilson, D. The first four were elected in October, and took this step to make their claim good in either contingency. Republicans having done this as well as Democrats, it cannot be alleged that the move was a "party dodge," and the best legal opinion of lowa is divided as to the regularity of the first election.

 Louisiana—In the Third District Rebert (Rep. and Nat.) will contest the seat of Acklen (Dem.).

 Maryland—In the Fifth District Crane (Rep.) will contest the seat of Henkle (Dem.) on the ground of fraud and interference with Supervisors.

 Massachusetts—In the Sixth District Boynton (Nat.) will contest the seat of Loring (Rep.), alleging among other reasons that 413 votes for the latter did not specify the office to be filled. Loring's plurality over Boynton was 118.

 Minnesota—In the Third District Donnelly (Dem. and Nat.) will contest the seat of Washburn (Rep.) on grounds of "bribery, intimidation, violence, fraud, and corruption." Washburn's majority was 3,013, but the contestant will further claim that it was largely made up by counting votes of counties not properly organized and omitting Democratic votes.

 New York—In the Twenty-fifth District, J. M. Wieting (Nat. and Dem.) will contest the seat of Hiscock (Rep.), who was elected by 8,425, on grounds of alleged corruption and intimidation.

 North Carolina—In the First District, Jeans (Dem.) will probably contest the seat of Martin (Rep.), the State Cauvassers having declined to or behind the returns, which on their face gave Martin 51 majority. In the Second, O'Hara (Rep.), the State Cauvassers having declined to or behind the returns, which on their face gave Martin 51 majority. In the Second, O'Hara (Rep.) the State Cauvassers having declined to or behind the returns, which on their face gave Martin 51 majority. In the Second, O'Hara (Rep.) the State Cauvassers having declined to or behind the returns, which on their face gave Ma

- has filed the judicially certified returns of all the counties with the Clerk of the House as a sate guard. They give him 80 majority. There has been some talk of McCandless (Dem.) contesting the seat of Bingham (Rep.) in the Pirat Detrict, where Bingham's plurality was 7.427.

 Virginia—In the Ninth District it is said that McMullin (Ind. Dem.) will contest the seat of Rochmond (Dem.), who was elected by a plurality of 291.
- ty of 291.
 Wisconsin—In the Third District King (Nat.)
 will probably contest the sent of finselto
 (Rep.), whose majority was 120, on the ground of
 colonization of voters in Lafayette County.
- NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The Hildie As Y ORK, Dec. 29.—The Hiddseband to day decided to go out of existence on the Harinst, because more money is seen in relieving sick members than is received for dues. Ore \$15,000 is owing to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, but the President of the Cospany agreed to pay the debt himself if the Bundwould reorganize under the name of the Hiddseband Protection League, leaving out all sick members. This was agreed to, and the Association will be reorganized next Sunday.
- DIPSOMANIA OR DRUNKENNESS. Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cura, he again at the Palmer House, and can be consulted free of charge. Cures guaranteed, and the me
 - DEATHS.
- BRADLEY—At Springfield, Mass., Prittar bight landary C. Gray, wife of William Harrison Bradley, of this city.
 Funeral this afternoon at Springfield.
 GUY—At 1533 South Dearborn—2t., Chicago, at 4:50
 a. m., Joseph Alexander Guy, of Belfast, Irohad of crysjeelas.
- Funeral to-morrow at 1:30 p. m. Belfast papers please copy. MAHON-Dec. 20, of old age, Mrs. James Me-lahon, aged 95 years.
 Funcral from the residence of her son, corner of Cot-age, Grove-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., Mooday, Dec. 0, at 10 o'clock a. m., to St. James Church, Fraine-w., thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. PASNOW—At her late residence, No. 143 lilly restered morning, Mrs. Julis Peterson Pase loyed wife of Charles Pasnow. Eq., aged 30 7s Funeral at 2 p. m. Tueklay.

 [37] Albert Lea, Minn., papers please copy.
 - ANNOUNCEMENTS.
- 'PRE NOON MEETING HELD AT THE BOOMS OF I the Young Men «Christian Association, 130 Madi-son-st., will be led to-day by the flew, Burke Leavist. The topic selected is: "For Thine is the Klandum." an's Christian Temperance Union, which meets on Twenty second-st., southwest corner wabsit-sy, in the First Red-Hibbon Club rooms, will receive call as these room Jan. 1, from 1 p. m. until 6 p. m. and from that hour until 10 p. m. will give a general respinon to all temperance clubs and societies, especiary aviting the clergymen of the South Side and there are no children and societies, especiary aviting the clergymen of the South Side and there are no children admitted except accompanies by arents or guardians.
 - AUCTION SALES
- 173 and 175 Eandolph-st. AUCTION SALE OF Books, Paintings, Chromos, Jewelry, Ele.,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

- MONDAY, Dec. 30, ar 2 o'clock, p. m., at our aller room, 173 Randolph-st. W.A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneen. AUCTION SALE OF
- The Unclaimed Freight OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock, at our alearoom, 175 Randolph-st.
 WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austinaera
- REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE STAPLE & PANCY DRY GOODS
- Custom-Made Clothing,
 Cloths and Cassimeres,
 Furnishing Goods, Gloves,
 Hats, Boots, Shoes, Etc.,
 FHURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 2, st 5:30 etdect,
 Buttery Auction House, 173 and 175 Randolphid., butween Fifth-av. and LaSalle-st.
 WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioness. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
- Household Furniture and Gene. al Merchan SATURDAY. Jun. 4, at 9:30 o'clock, at Butters' Austron House, 173 and 175 East Randolph-st. 81 680: P. GORE & CU.,
- RECULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS,
- Tuesday, Dec. 31, 9:30 a. m. A very Important Clearing Sale of Winter Goods.
 An especially Attractive Line of Bankrapt Clothing.

 **DEQ: P. GORE & CO., Auctioners.
- BAST AUCTION SALE OF Boots and Shoes for 1878, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 9:30 a. m.
- Tuesday, Dec. 02, To close up several accounts of Bankrupt Manafac-turers of desirable and seasonable goods we shall had a large clearing sale on the above date. Beyor wastering good goods for a fittle money will be on hand. Also large lot of first quality Rubbers, good with and sizes. Oakl. P. OUR & Co. 12 and 10 Watshall and sizes.
- AUCTION SALE
- To-day, Monday, at 11 a. m. Rugs, Carpets, and Embroideries, Japanese and Chinese Vases,
- Lacquered Ware, &c., &c., AT OUR STORES. ELISON, PUMEROY & CO., AMERICA For Tuesday's Sale, Dec. 31, at 9:30 1. 1.
- CLOSING SALE FURNITURE CARPETS, STOVES,
- And General Household Goods, including the entire Fursiture Private Residence, General Merchanding, acc., acc.

 KLISON, FOMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. Sale of United States Medical and Hospital Property.

 Madical Property.

 Madical Property.

 Madical Property.

 Madical Property.

 A SALE AT FUBLIC AUCTION of Medical and Hospital Property will be made at the Medical Fureying Depot, U. S. Army, e16 North Seconds. S. Louis, No., on Thursday, Jan. 21, 1878, consisting of a land lot of Medicines, Intramenta, Books Bediag, Cothing, Furniture, and Miscelaneous Articles.

 The articles may be seen the day before the many of thom have never been used.

 A V. CHERMONNIER.

 Captain and Medical Storekeeper, I. S. A.
- WINES, LIQUORS, Etc.
- Come and Taste, and convince yourself if our While ky, Gin, Furt, Sherry, etc.

 SOC DE DOUB!

 Is not as good and butter than you can buy charly where for a dollar. We yould it at wholesale prices, at Wholesale Liquor Depot,
- DYE HOUSE. LADIES AND GENTS, S
- CANDY. MICH STOR BUSINESS CARDS.
- Perfume State bottom, inc.

VOLUME

Great Lit

SEA Wilkie C

The Fall

- Frank
- ILLUSTRATE To be Issued
- FRANK LESLIES
- 58, 55 &-57 Pm
- PIEBCE & the Down Tow Packers, 227 to plaines-st., ne will RETAIL
- CURE'S DELI HAMS at EIG pound until fu finer table lu Year's LUNC
- Postal or Tele attended to. PIERCE &
- PROPE SIMON, MEYER
- COPART
- COPART

SIMON, ST

- Max A. Neyer, Abraham man, late of the firm of Sime have this day formed a cop tinue the manufacturing are the firm name of MEYER, STRAU at 219 and 221 Madison-st., Chicago, Dec. 23, 1978.
- Furnished TOR A first-class hor
- Av., south of Twe one of the most e the city, to rent,
- TO R STORE AND No. 254 Eas
- (Possession Jan. 1), & Co.'s Wholesale S Inquire at SILVER